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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL



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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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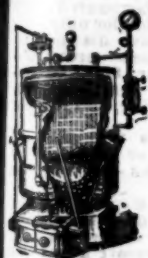
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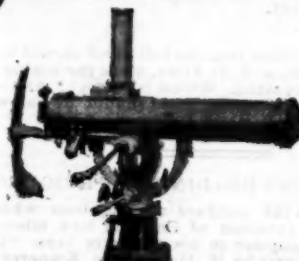
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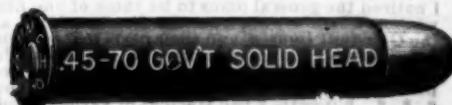


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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES, AND FORTIFICATIONS.

JOHN BUFORD.

We give here an excellent likeness of that ideal cavalry officer, John Buford, to whose memory it is proposed to erect a monument on the field of Gettysburg, where the originality and daring of our young cavalry leaders illustrated the value of the cavalry arm in almost every phase. It was the happiness of Buford to die during the height of his great fame, and he will ever remain the type of the American cavalymat; the inspiration and the hope of the young men now in our Army, and yet to come, who would with like opportunity win corresponding fame.

It has been truthfully said of Gen. Buford that "he had no superior as a cavalry officer in the Army of the Potomac—perhaps not in the world—at the time of his death." "He was modest yet brave; retiring yet efficient; quiet but vigilant; unostentatious but prompt and persevering; careful of the lives of his men with an almost parental solicitude, yet never shrinking from action, however fraught with peril, when the time and place for action had come. His skill and courage were put to stern and decisive tests on many hard-fought fields, and they were always equal to every emergency."

In the circular asking subscriptions for the Buford monument at Gettysburg we were told that "the important service rendered to the country by Gen. Buford at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863, has not received the recognition it deserves. At a critical moment, he with two small brigades of cavalry, having seized a position of inestimable value, held in check for several hours a corps d'armes until the coveted ground could be occupied by the main body of the Union Army. While the famous battlefield is covered with many beautiful and imposing monuments to departed heroes, there is no stone to mark the place of Buford's great achievement, creditable alike to him and to the arm of service of which he was so fine a type."

It was the guns of Buford's command that opened the battle of Gettysburg, and the guns of Tidball's battery, which, under the direction of Calef, fired the first shot, have been obtained from the War Department and will be used in the monument to Buford.

ENGLISH ENGINES IN OUR NAVY VESSELS

In the discussion on the machinery of U. S. Naval Ships, vol. 1, page 41, International Engineering Congress, published by Wiley and Sons, we find the following interesting statement:

Mr. A. M. Mattice, late engineer officer U. S. Navy; Mr. Dickie (Manager Union Iron Works, San Francisco), has given us an interesting bit of unwritten history in connection with the Charleston's air-pump. "I would like to give more history regarding the machinery of the same vessel. When the Charleston's plans were bought, the Secretary of the Navy had a deal of advice from parties outside of the Engineer Corps; a number of officers of the line of the Navy had managed to make him believe that they 'knew it all' in the matter of marine engineering. They were rabid Anglo-maniacs and nothing would do but English ships and English machinery, and through their influence the plans for the Charleston were bought in England, not through an engineer who could have discriminated but through a lieutenant commander. Many people think the Charleston was built from those plans. Nobody can tell you better than Mr. Dickie that the machinery plans had to be greatly changed before the ship was completed. I was in the Navy at the time, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Loring, gave me the task of writing the specifications for the machinery and getting the plans in shape for the builders. The plans, although many sheets and of very imposing appearance to the uninitiated, were in fact a sorry lot of drawings. The plans were supposed to be those of the *Nantua-Kan*, but I noticed the general plans to be those of the *Etna*, while the details were from the *Nantua Kan*, and the *Giovanni Bausen*, and some parts that wouldn't fit in, which I thought belonged to the *Esmeralda*; in fact the parties from whom the drawings were purchased were not the designers of the machinery, but as they had tracings of various ships, a good chance was found to dispose of them. Well, I made a list of the omissions and misfits in the plans and the Engineer-in-Chief took it to the Secretary with the intention of trying to get the errors made good by those who had furnished them, but the Secretary thought the Engineer-in-Chief was hurt by the way the drawing had been secured and was showing ill feeling in criticism, so he ordered the machinery to be built exactly according to the plans. The Engineer-in-Chief was therefore compelled to unload the defective drawings, on the unsuspecting contractor. One of the worst 'bulls' was the air-pump referred to by Mr. Dickie. The Union Iron Works got out of the difficulty at considerable expense, still it refused to work properly, had to be taken out and a pump of new design put in at a cost to Uncle Sam for necessary changes of nearly \$50,000. It is popularly supposed that the *Baltimore's* machinery was built from plans bought in England, but if they had been strictly followed the ship would not have been the success she was. The plans were not such an hotchpotch as were those of the *Charleston*, but they were bad enough, and when in



the hands of the Messrs. Cramps, they had to make many changes. The plans that were bought for the *Baltimore's* machinery were a set of preliminary drawings made to enter a competition for a vessel for the Spanish Navy, and as the designers were unsuccessful in this, they were only too glad to sell them for a big price to the first greenhorn who came along. Many of you know how a set of plans are cooked up just to make a bid on; they simply show in a general way what the design is, if you get the contract, then you go to work carefully and get out a set of working drawings. Once only while in the Navy I disobeyed orders. It was in connection with the *Baltimore's* plans, the Engineer-in-Chief went off on a vacation and left Mr. Kafer and myself to write up the specification with instructions that nothing was to be changed, as ordered by the Secretary. In going over the drawings I ran against a snag in shape of a water ram in the main steam pipe. The chances were a thousand to one that the first time the throttle valve was opened suddenly this water ram would burst the pipe and kill the whole fire room force. Well I worked out a new steam pipe plan and in order to get it in all sorts of changes had to be made.

Mr. Dickie.—I agree with Mr. Mattice in his comments on the plans of the *Charleston*, and I may also state that Professor Hollis of Harvard University, then an engineer officer of the Navy and I sat up several nights with the valve gear which was completely re-designed for the main engines of that ship. In this connection I may state that the design of the hull of the *Charleston* was carried out practically as shown on the designs from Sir Wm. Armstrong.

THE NEW DRILL AND GUARD MANUAL.

QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED. For previous answers, see *Infantry Drill Regulations* with Addenda published by the Army and Navy Journal.

Note.—As these answers are intended for the benefit of all of our readers we cannot undertake to answer questions by mail.

"T. C. C."

Is it correct to come to an order arms from a port should the command be on right or left into line in all successive movements in the school of the company, the men take right or left dress without command, but I cannot see how they can take right or left dress if at port arms? Ans.—If at port arms the piece is not brought to the order on halting. The men can dress at port arms as well as at any other position of the piece, but the usual position of the piece while dressing being the order no special mention is made of dressing with the piece at the port.

"H. R."

1. Par. 144, Manual of Guard Duty, does the corporal post No. 1 sentinel before commanding right face or does he command right face, forward march and post the No. 1 man afterwards?

2. The adoption of the new Manual of Guard Duty does away with everything connected with the ones before it, does it not?

3. Are not guards or sentinels permitted to be posted without bayonets fixed in garrison duty?

Ans.—1. See par. 145. 2. Yes. 3. See par. 104.

"M. V. M."

1. Par. 220, Drill Regulations, U. S. A., says: Each chief repeats such commands, etc. Do the men execute the movements at the commands of chief of platoon or company commander? For instance, if a company is at a halt in column of platoons and the command forward is given, when do they come to the right shoulder, and at the command march; when do they step off, at the command of the chief of platoon or at the command of company commander?

2. Also par. 250 says, captains repeat such commands, etc. Do the companies execute at the command from their captain or from the major?

Ans.—1. At the command of the captain. 2. At the command of the major.

"E. H. S."

1. Are the "Interpretations" to be considered as

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"amendments" to the text printed in the Regulations? For example, par. 235, the text does not require the chief of the platoon that is to march directly forward to repeat the word "march," but the interpretations (in reference to par. 220) say that he should. What I desire to know is whether orders or parts of orders printed in the "interpretations" must be added to orders as printed in the text of the Regulations as originally produced.

2. Par. 24. When does the rear rank man at the pivot close up to his file leader; at the first or second command?

3. Par. 210. Do the rear rank men halt at the 4th distance, and then close to facing distance, or do they continue the march, so to speak, and gain facing distance at the time of halting? The interpretations are not explicit.

Ans.—1. Interpretations are merely explanatory; they are not "amendments." 2. During the wheel. 3. Rear rank halts on arriving at facing distance.

"L. W. H."

Par. 112. If at the order, bring the piece to the right shoulder at the preparatory command for marching in quick time, being in line, the piece at an order, the command was right by platoons (par. 235). The first platoon, being commanded forward, came to the right shoulder; the second platoon, being commanded mark time, did not come to a right shoulder. The point raised is this, should the second platoon, understanding the command mark time, as preparatory to march in quick time, execute right shoulder, or should they wait until receiving the command right oblique, execute right shoulder then. In the next non-com-mence there was quite a little discussion on this point, and the question was not answered. Ans.—The whole company should execute right shoulder arms at the captain's command, "right by platoons."

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ON CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

"Non-Uom."

In forming a skirmish line to the front, do the troopers advance carbine when they arrive on the line? Ans.—Par. 567. Upon halting, skirmishers advance carbine. Par. 517 prescribes certain conditions for firing mounted, and the skirmishers would advance carbine, of course. The instructor may order the skirmishers to advance carbine at any time.

"F. M. D."

What is the proper salute for the guidon sergeant (when acting 1st sergeant) to return to the corporal's (salute) who have just arrived on line with their squads from drill? Ans.—No salutes should be given when the troop is assembled. See Par. 883.

"Cavalry."

1. What is the proper formation for a squadron or regiment dismounted? Par. 895 states "The movements prescribed for close order, mounted, may, in emergencies, be executed by the platoon, the troop, the squadron and the regiment dismounted, conforming to the principles prescribed in the School of the Soldier." Ans.—Cavalry troops are not expected to drill as infantry, and dismounted drills are prescribed in the School of the Soldier only, but in emergencies if they were to have dismounted formations, the formations would be as prescribed for the same mounted, under Par. 895. No dismounted ceremonies are prescribed for cavalry except troop inspection, guard mounting, and funeral honors.

2. In marching in review, does the standard bearer remain with his color guard or march to the right of the standard troop? Ans.—He remains with the guard of the standard.

3. What is the proper cadence of step for funeral escort? Ans.—"The escort marches slowly to solemn music" (Par. 1099). In other words, the band plays music to slow time and the escort keeps step with it. See last clause, Par. 39.

4. Is there any authority for the band sounding off at guard mount (sic) with a step less than 120 per minute? Ans.—Yes, custom. The Drill Regulations and all other authorities prescribe guard mounting, not guard mount.

"Inquirer."

Par. 66 prescribes that the left hand should be just below the right, at Port Arms, while the plate shows the hand at the sight. Which is correct? Ans.—The plate is wrong. The left hand should be below the sight, as in plate 9, Par. 71.

NAPOLEON'S READINESS OF RESOURCE.

DESCRIBING the conduct of Napoleon when his plans for the invasion of England had miscarried Chancellor Pasquier in his memoirs says: "I was told what follows by M. Daru. The Emperor sent for him the moment he received the bad news that his admiral on leaving Ferrol had shaped his course towards Cadix instead of towards Brest, as he had been instructed to do. M. Daru was compelled to listen to the Emperor's most bitter invectives against the incompetency and bad management of the unfortunate Villeneuve, whom he was probably blaming beyond what he deserved. But this great burst of anger having subsided, M. Daru received orders to take a pen and get ready to write. Thereupon the great General, at once dismissing from his mind the subject of his recent irritation, renouncing the plans he had pondered over for a couple of years, and to which he had devoted so much care, so many efforts, and so large a sum of money, gave up his mind to an entirely new order of ideas, and entering into the state of calmness necessary for him to combine his plans, dictated at one stroke all the orders necessary for transporting into the heart of Germany the army whose camp could be seen from the British shores. These orders embraced every detail, and revealed wonderful forethought, the number of marches, the locating of each and every corps, and their position on the vast battlefield which was to unfold itself to them were calculated with the utmost precision. Never perhaps did the genius of military operations on a large scale strengthen and animate by a force of character rising above all events, manifest itself to a higher degree. M. Daru when telling me this, fifteen years later, was still dumbfounded with admiration."

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THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. S. H. Q. A., Feb. 8, 1894.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 107 (General Orders, No. 38, Adjutant General's Office, 1890), 257, and 927 (General Orders, No. 94, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891) of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

107. The record of soldiers as regards vaccination will be entered in the company descriptive book. In transferring soldiers from one command to another, or to a general or post hospital, the immediate commanding officer will note upon the descriptive file the date and result of the last vaccination of each soldier.

COMPANY BOOKS AND RECORDS.

257. The following books will be kept in each company: a company order book; a book of letters received; an index of letters sent; to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department; a sick report book; a company clothing book; a company property book, and a company deposit book, to be supplied by the Adjutant General; also for a company of cavalry, or light artillery, a descriptive book of public animals to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. One page of the descriptive and deposit book will be appropriated to the list of officers, two to non-commissioned officers, two to the register of men transferred, four to the register of men discharged, two to the register of deaths, four to the register of deserters, and the remainder to the company descriptive list.

927. As soon as the recruit joins any recruiting depot, regiment, or station, he will be examined by the medical officer to ascertain if vaccination is required. In all cases where there is no unmistakable evidence of successful vaccination, within a reasonable period, the operation will be immediately performed.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:

SHOULDER BELTS.

1036. For officers of the Signal Corps shoulder-belt and field glasses for dress and undress, according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
Geo. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

Cir. 2, H. Q. A., Feb. 7, 1894.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. EXTRA DUTY PAY TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A school teacher on duty in a school is not entitled to extra pay for that period. [Decision Sec. War, Jan. 12, 94-21380 A. G. O., 1894.]

II. OFFICER'S EQUIPMENT.—Sabres and spurs are parts of an officer's personal equipment and should be purchased by the officer when on duty in the field. [Decision Assistant Sec. War, Jan. 13, 94-21381 A. G. O., 1894.]

III. MONEY ACCOUNTS.—When, under the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Quartermaster Circular of July 25, 1892, a disbursing officer finds that his disbursements under specific appropriation exceed the amount in his hands to the credit of that appropriation, he shall report the excess in full as a miscellaneous balance on the statement prepared for the month or under the act of April 30, 1874 (F. R. 3, I. G. O.), thus: \$3,564.39 (in red). The transfer of the funds from one appropriation for the use of another by borrowing or otherwise is contrary to section 3678, Revised Statutes. [Decision Assistant Sec. War, Jan. 16, 94-913 A. G. O., 1894.]

IV. APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.—Paragraph IV, Circular No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, January 8, 1894 is amended. [Decision Assistant Sec. War, Jan. 25, 94-21386 A. G. O., 1894.]

V. FURTHER RETAINED PAY.—By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, paragraph 11, Circular 1, Adjutant General's Office, February 20, 1890, is amended to read as follows:

The money pay of a soldier detained until discharged under sentence of a court-martial can only be forfeited when, subsequent to such sentence, he shall be expressly sentenced to such forfeiture, or to a forfeiture of "all pay and allowances," or "all pay and allowances due," or "all pay to become due." [9308 A. G. O., 1893.]

VI. MILITARY PRISONERS.—Post commanders in transferring prisoners to the Military Prison will send a written ticket with each prisoner, and make any issue necessary for the purpose under paragraph 1294 of the Regulations. [Decision Sec. War, 1894 A. G. O., 1894.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
Geo. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

Circular, A. G. O., Feb. 12, 1894.

Publishes a letter received from the Treasury Department, dated Feb. 8, 1894, which states that the First National Bank of Helena, Mont., which suspended in July last, has resumed business and has been re-designated a depository of public moneys.

G. O. 1, DEPT., PLATTE, Feb. 10, 1894.

In view of the retirement from active service, on Feb. 11, 1894, by operation of law, of Lieut. Colonel Geo. B. Dancy, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte, Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster, will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of the office of Chief Quartermaster of the Department, to take effect on said date.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Brooke:
THEO. SCHWAN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., will report in person to Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Adjt. Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Vancouver Bks., Wash., for examination (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.).

The retirement from active service on Feb. 11, by operation of law, of Lieut.-Col. George B. Dancy, D. Q. M. G., is announced (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Major Charles P. Egan will relieve Major Charles A. Woodruff at San Francisco, Cal., and the latter will repair to Washington for duty; Capt. Edward E. Dravo will, in addition to his present duties, temporarily take charge of the office of the

Purchasing U. S. at Denver, Colo., and relieve Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Bell, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty, relieving Major Chas. P. Egan; Capt. Frank E. Nye will be relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty, relieving Major Samuel T. Cushman, who will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty; Capt. Wm. L. Alexander will be relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., at such time as the latter officer may direct, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and relieve Capt. Edward D. Dravo (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

S. O. 9 is so amended as to direct Major Elijah W. Halford, instead of Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, to make the required payments (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte).

In the matter of the application of Major J. W. Wham, paymaster, dated Jan. 30, requesting to be ordered before a retiring board on account of impaired vision, a board of medical officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Wolverton, D. S. G., and Capt. W. H. Arthur and E. C. Carter, ass't. surg's, was ordered to meet at Vancouver, Feb. 6, and examine him (S. O. 20, Feb. 5, D. Columbia).

Medical Department.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, ass't. surg., Fort Omaha, Neb., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte).

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect upon the adjournment of the 11th International Medical Congress, to be held at Rome, Italy, March 29 April 5, 1894, is granted Col. J. R. Smith, A. S. G. (S. O. Feb. 10, H. Q. A.).

Hosp. Steward George W. Muller, now at Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty; Pvt. Shelby G. Cox, Hospital Corps, is assigned to Fort Riley, Kas., and John W. Keeney, to Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala. (S. O., Feb. 13, H. Q. A.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. John Pitman, O. D., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to the powder mills of E. I. D. Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., on official business (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. B. Gordon, O. D., will proceed from Cold Spring, N. Y., to the works of the Morgan Engineering Co., Alliance, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of a disappearing gun carriage (S. O., Feb. 13, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Grant, D. Ft. Apache, B and C, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; Ft. San Carlos, A. T.; L. Ft. Custer, Mont. A. Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troops.

21 Lieut. S. P. Adams is relieved from further duty, assigned in S. O. 9, 1893, H. Q. A., and will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty (S. O. 7, Feb. 2, D. Colorado).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A. C. D. G. H. and I. Ft. Winona, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and L, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A. B and K, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Fort Riley, Kas.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; D, Ft. Supply, I. T.; Ft. Meade, B. D.—Indian troops.

4th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqs., A. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troops.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, is granted Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. E. I. and L. Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Custer, Mont.; G and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troops.

The following is the roster of non-commissioned officers of the 5th Cavalry, corrected to Jan. 15, 1894, the figures after the name being the date of appointment: Sergeant-Major—Chas. J. H. Woodhouse, 1892. Q. M. Sergeant—Jesse G. Wolfe, 1892. Saddler-Sergeant—Christian Z. B. 1891. Chief Musician—Nicholas Boroholter, 1893. Chief Trumpeter—Lewis R. Fuller, 1892. 1st Sergeant—Wm. T. Hargis, 1885; John Kennedy, 1884; J. S. Harnahan, 1891; Alfred Wilkinson, P. J. McGee, 1882; Willis Rowland, Henry Barrett, Teos. Page, B. J. Izkovich, Frank Mueller and Frank A. Dugan, 1893. Sergeants—Hush Griffith and Frank M. Gore, 1885; H. D. McChesney, 1888; J. Francis 1890; Tristram Carr, 1890; E. Hughes, John O'Brien, color-sergeant, Chas. R. Taylor, Bent Howe, Elmore Welch, John L. F. Tharp, Tell Ball, and John McQuary, 1891; Chas. D. Iano, Chas. Van Houten, Theodore Meyer, John J. McCarthy, Lone Rick, Edward O'Donnell and Fred. W. Follie, 1892; Patrick J. Clinton, Martin Basham, Michael Benjamin, Carl Walter, Peter J. Brodewer, Wm. J. McDermott, Hans Kinnerud, 1892; Arachoe Chief, Walter Everson, Wm. C. Mohly, Chas. Johnson, Wm. Mackin, John Madden, J. S. Saul, James J. Gardner, Wm. Bucke, Christ Monser, Edwin Stewart and Red Fox, Andrew V. Kesser, Dennis Kavalatub, Robert Schwalbach, Jefferson B. Lannan, S. Feldstein, Twin, Carl Barstain, Fred. D. Iton, H. Hinman, Harvey Smith, Oliver P. B. Hinger, Albert L. Lewis, Edward Corley, Alister McNab, 1893; M. Cunningham and John P. Walsh, 1894. Corporals—Henry Ford and Fred. Burke, 1891; Harry L. Ertion, J. S. Purcell, Peter Meberg, Oscar H. Lutz, Hiram A. Havens, John Quinn, Jas. T. Edgart, Thos. J. Culbertson, Thos. Maquire, 1892; Wm. Hammond, Daniel Leedy, John W. Sutphen, Strage Owl, Francis Lake, Wolf, Wm. Meehan, Jas. Hodgins, R. O. R. Rad, Samuel A. Cate, J. A. Lynch and Wm. A. Rutherford, Joseph Nash, John M. Justus, Chas. A. J. Jordan, Jas. Frost, Robert Woodward, Ulysses S. Davis, Fritz C. F. Bau, Henry Hanson, Joseph Sutter, Hyaline, E. L. Eason, Oscar Andrews, Wm. Van Horn, P. G. Giddings, Clara G. Ford, Geo. F. Upditch, Martha Dwyer, Grant U. Grier, 1893; Albert J. S. Huet, Thos. H. J. Bentley, Thos. W. Wicks and Geo. A. Hennan, 1894.

9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A. D. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Fort Du Chesse, Utah; C, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; K, Fort Myer, Va.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, I. Q. M., Fort Robinson, Neb., with permission to leave the limits of the department (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte).

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizer.

Hdqs., B. E. G. and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ass'n. Bn. Co. M. N. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

1st Lieut. Percy K. Trippe will be relieved from re-

cruiting duty at Jefferson Bks., Mo., on or about March 4, and will then proceed to join his regiment (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. G. I. and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H., G. D. and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. B.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Md.; B, H. and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. K.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty with Bat. M (S. O. 31, Feb. 12, D. East).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard A. Ledor.

Hdqs., C, G. and M, Ft. Adams, B. L. K. Ft. Tremblay, Conn.; Ft. Fribie, Md.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

The leave taken by Col. R. Ledor under A. R. 45 is extended 20 days (S. O. 28, D. East, 1894).

The Fort Warren Comedy Club held a dramatic and musical entertainment at the Fort on the evening of Feb. 17. There was a minstrel show, with John McDermott, tambor; Sergt. Strother, bones, and P. Marshall, interlocutor. "The Wig Maker" and "Who Died First," two comedy sketches, and the farce, "Dutch Justice," was also presented. During the evening the Fort Warren quartet gave several selections and dancing concluded the evening's amusement.

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston.

Hdqs., D. E. H. and J, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; G, Washington Bks., D. C. A and G, Ft. Barrados, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., A. G. I. and M, Washington Bks., D. C. B, Ft. Adams, B. L. C, D. and L, Ft. McDowell, Md.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Sergt. E. O. Hunt, Bat. E, Fort Monroe, tried for exciting, precipitating and joining in a disgraceful quarrel between soldiers at Paeobus, Va., has been reduced and fined \$5.00.

1st Infantry, Colonel William K. Shafter.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. and H, Ansel Island, Cal.; A, E. and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.

The U. S. Dept. of California will detail a captain or 1st lieutenant serving with a regiment in his command to relieve Capt. Leopold O. Parker of the charge of the recruiting rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal., on or about March 12 (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. John H. Beaman will proceed from Fort Snelling, Minn., to the Fort Shaw Indian School and at the Blackfeet Indian Agency, Mont., for the purpose of enlisting Indians for Co. I (S. O. 14, Feb. 2, D. Dak.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and I, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

21 Lieut. Allyn Capron will proceed to Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala., and report for temporary duty with Co. I (Indian) 12th Inf. (S. O. 32, Feb. 13, D. East).

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cookran.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. G. and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. I.

21 Lieut. Willard E. Gleason is relieved from temporary duty at Newport Bks. and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report for duty with his proper company (S. O. 31, Feb. 12, D. East).

Munition Henry Flammert has been reassigned to Co. H (Orders 16 Feb. 9 6th Inf.).

Sergt. Christian Reiff is reassigned to Co. D and his rank as sergeant continued from Feb. 10, 1891 (Orders 16, Feb. 9, 6th Inf.).

Sergt. W. L. Raymond, Co. G, for drunkenness on guard at Fort Thomas, has been mulcted \$30.

4th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A. E. and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and F, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett is extended three months (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E and F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; I, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Indian company.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson is extended two months (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.).

21 Lieut. Wm. A. Campbell will be relieved from further instruction in ordnance duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to join his company (S. O., Feb. 14, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Leave for ten days, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Wm. Paulding, Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 7, Feb. 2, D. Colorado).

Corpl. Zena Schenk, Co. A, has been promoted sergeant (Orders 10, Feb. 9, 10th Inf.).

Corpl. James Covey, Co. C, was, on Feb. 10, promoted sergeant in said company, vice Landwehr, discharged.

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeKussy.

Hdqs., B. C. E and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; A, and D, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

The leave granted 21 Lieut. Eugene L. Loveridge is extended 25 days (S. O. 7, Feb. 2, D. Colorado).

Pvt. R. Lillian, Co. C, was shot and killed Feb. 13, in a saloon near Whipple Barracks, by a bartender.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Sill, S. D.; I, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

Lance Corpl. W. A. Lewis, Co. F, has been appointed corporal, vice Riley, transferred to Co. E.

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., C and G, Ft. Sill, Okla. T. A. and D, Fort Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lance Corpl. Martin Jansen, Co. G, was, on Feb. 5, appointed corporal, vice Lorenzen, discharged.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah
Indian company.

17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah
Sergt. Major John E. Wilson is ordered to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment (S. O. 12, Feb. 5, D. Platte).

19th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah
Brady, Mich.; C. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wm. O. Johnson is extended 15 days (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel William H. Penrose.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Assiniboine
Mont.; C. Fort Buford, N. D.—Indian company.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Porter
N. Y.; D. Ft. and I. Fort Sidney, Neb.—Indian company.
Sergt. W. H. McDowell, Co. H, is detailed on extra duty as overseer of laborers (Orders 9, Feb. 5, Fort Porter.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Fort
Pembina, N. D.

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.
Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Ouster
Mont.; H. C. and E. Ft. Buford, N. D.

Major Chambers McKibbin, Fort Missoula, Mont., will proceed to Helena, Mont., on public business (S. O. 14, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., Feb. 10, 1894.

CASUALTY.

Chaplain Alexander Gilmore (retired), died Jan. 28, 1894, at
Arcos, N. J.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 7. Detail: Capt. George H. Palmer, Wm. V. Richards, Theophilus W. Morrison, Saml. K. Whitall, Thomas C. Woodbury and Wm. C. McFarland, 1st Lieuts. John Newton and Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., 2d Lieuts. John C. Gregg, George D. Guyer, Lewis S. S. Riley, Isaac Edwin and Robert E. L. Spence, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Lassiter, 16th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 7, Feb. 2, D. Colorado.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Feb. 7. Detail: Capt. Lewis Johnson, Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf.; Wm. O. Owen, Jr., surg.; Wm. H. W. James and Charles J. Crane, 1st Lieuts. Arthur C. Ducaut and James E. Brett, 2d Lieuts. Hunter H. Nelson and Albert Laws, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 7, Feb. 2, D. Colorado.)
At Fort Wingate, N. M., Feb. 9. Detail: Major Wm. A. Rafferty, Capt. Colon Augur, Frank O. Robinson, 2d Cav.; Paul Shillock, asst. surg., and Frederick W. Sibley, 1st Lieuts. Thomas J. Lewis and Robert E. L. Michie, 2d Lieuts. Edwin M. Supple, Ralph Harrison, Edmund M. Leary and Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 2d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 7, Feb. 2, D. Colorado.)

At Fort Keogh, Mont., Feb. 12. Detail: Major Emerson H. Alcum, Capt. Hiram H. Ketcham, 23d Inf.; Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Benjamin C. Lockwood, John McA. Webster, Wm. H. Kell and John G. Balance, 1st Lieuts. J. bn J. Crittenden and Tredwell W. Moore, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieuts. George E. Stockie, 10th Cav.; Wm. H. Wassell, Horace G. Hambrich and Orin H. Wolfe, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 15, Feb. 6, D. Dak.)

At St. Francis Bks., Feb. 15. Detail: Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; Jefferson R. Keen, asst. surg., and Thomas M. Wood, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Hunter Liggett, 4th Art., Samuel W. Miller and Frederick C. Knoball, R. Q. M.; 2d Lieuts. John W. Heavey and Allyn K. Capron, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter H. Chaffield, 5th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 30, Feb. 9, D. East.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 19. Detail: Capt. Richard P. Strong and Peter Leary, Jr., 1st Lieuts. John A. Luncheon, Charles D. Parkhurst, Clarence Deems and Adelbert Cronkrite, 2d Lieuts. Alfred M. Hunter and Robertson, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 32, Feb. 13, D. East.)

Boards for Examination

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Bks., Wash., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Robinson, Dep. Q. M. G., and Wm. D. Wolverson, Dep. S. G.; Major George S. Wilson, A. G.; Capt. Wm. H. Arthur, asst. surg., and John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., recorder (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.)

Examinations for the Military Academy.

Boards of officers, to consist of the officers hereinafter named, are appointed to meet at the several posts designated, on Feb. 28, for the mental and physical examination of appointees to the U. S. Military Academy: At Fort Warren, Mass.—Major Wm. Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. Marshall W. Word and Edward R. Morris, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Scherck and 2d Lieut. George Blakey, 2d Art., At Governor's Island, N. Y.—Lieut. Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Majors Wm. L. Haskin, 1st Art., and John Van H. Hoff, surg., and Capt. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art., and Walter W. R. Fisher, asst. surg., At Fort McHenry, Md.—Major George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. Louis W. Creighton, asst. surg.; Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., and Chas. H. Ewing, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Eguier, 3d Art., At Columbus Bks., Ohio.—Lieut. Col. John B. Parke, 2d Inf.; Major Wm. E. Waters, surg.; Capt. Louis Brechemin, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston and Major Joseph G. Ramsay, 3d Art.; Capt. Leonard Wood, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., and Philip G. Wales, asst. surg., At Jackson Bks., La.—Lieut. Col. Wm. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf.; Major J. Curtis E. Munro, surg.; Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf., and Junius L. Powell, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Martin, 5th Inf., At Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 23d Inf.; Major Louis M. Maus, surg.; Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav., and Robert J. Gibson, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. James K. Thompson, adjt., 23d Inf., At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton and Capt. Edward S. Chavin, 15th Inf., and Francis J. Ives, asst. surg., and 1st Lieuts. Wm. F. Blavett, 15th Inf., and Geo. J. Newland, asst. surg., At St. Francis Bks., Mo.—Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Major Robert H. White, surg.; Capt. Louis S. Tesson, asst. surg., and John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 31 Cav., At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Major Calvin De Witt, surg.; Capt. John M. Banister, asst. surg., and Edward A. Gowdin, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf.; Major Charles K. Winne, surg.; Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., and Chas. F. Mead, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Kennedy, adjt., 3d Inf., At Fort Douglas, Utah Ty.—Col. Matthew M. Blunt, 16th Inf.; Major Chas. L. Heilmann, surg.; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, asst. surg., and Wm. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, adjt., 16th Inf., At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Majors Valery Havard, surg., and Wm. H.

Blasbe, Capt. Daniel H. Brush and 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf., and George D. De Shon, asst. surg., At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Col. Wm. M. Graham, 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Dep. S. G.; Capt. Walter D. McCaw, asst. surg., and Lieuts. Luigi Loma and John McClellan, 5th Art., At San Diego Bks., Cal.—Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 10th Inf., and Samuel M. Horton, Dep. S. G.; Major Timothy E. Wilcox, surg.; Capt. Walter D. Dugan and 2d Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., At Vancouver Bks., Wash.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Wolverton, Dep. S. G.; Capt. Wm. H. Arthur, asst. surg., and George T. T. Patterson and 1st Lieut. Henry P. McCain, 14th Inf. (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. asks where he can procure a copy of the Military Code governing the National Guard of New Jersey. Ans.—From the Adjutant-General's Office, Trenton, N. J.

W. V. asks for some treatise on the heliograph for military signaling other than Gallup's. Ans.—Foley's Manual on Optical Telegraphy is a good book on the subject.

H. C. E. asks if South Dakota is represented by a cadet at Annapolis, and, if so, when he graduates. Ans.—There will be a vacancy in 1897, upon final graduation of a 2d Classman now at Annapolis.

Gunner.—By a ruling made in 1891, artillery troops are not permitted to take part in infantry rifle contests, but only engage in small arms practice at their respective posts to the extent of 300 yards.

Y. M. P. asks whether the U. S. Zouaves are under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Government and subject to call by the War Department? Ans.—They are subject to the orders of the President of the U. S.

W. O. F. asks: What regiment of infantry was organized at Camp Morton, Ind., from the prisoners of war held at that place in March, 1865? Who were the officers, from colonel to 2d lieutenant? Ans.—The War Department cannot furnish this information. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to do so.

Ohio asks: Is it proper for the commanding officer of a regiment to designate in orders, in connection with a review, that there will be a "dress parade"? Ans.—Under the present Drill Regulations the term "dress parade" is abolished, and the ceremony designated as such in Up-ton's Tactics is now entitled "parade."

A B C D asks: Can any one in civil life who passes the physical examinations, etc., enter the Marine Corps? Can a private in the Marine Corps become a commissioned officer in said corps? What are the steps to be in order to enter that corps? Ans.—Yes, as a private, but he cannot become a commissioned officer in corps. These are appointed from Naval Academy graduates. 21 to 33.

P. O. D. asks: In view of Sec. 3, Act approved July 27, '92 (see G. O. 57, A. G. O., 1892), and par. 23, Guard Manual, can a medical officer be placed on the roster for officer of the day duty at a post by a post commander without special authority from the Secretary of War? Ans.—Medical officers are not eligible for duty as officers of the day, neither under the law nor under the paragraph of the Guard Manual. The "duties" referred to in the law are those connected with the medical profession, and par. 23, Guard Manual, refers to line officers doing duty in staff departments (Quartermaster and Subsistence) at military posts.

C. H. asks: Can Army chaplains be appointed from the ranks and what branches of study are they examined in? Are they selected from any particular church? Ans.—Any man in or out of the Army, who can furnish evidence that he is a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, testimonials of his good standing as such minister, and recommendation for appointment from some authorized ecclesiastical body, is eligible to appointment as Army chaplain. Selections are not confined to any particular denomination, and applicants are not subjected to any special examination.

F. K. W.—As matters stand, your enlistment under an assumed name (concealing your previous discharge for disability from another regiment in which you served under your right name) was fraudulent, and vitiates your subsequent service. But in view of the fact that your nearly ten years' service under the assumed name has been faithful in every respect and that you are now a non-commissioned officer, a full representation of the facts to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by your company commander through the military channels, with favorable recommendations, would doubtless result favorably and permit of your re-enlisting when your present term is up, under your right name.

X. Y. Z. asks whether, in battalion review, the reviewing officer salutes the major by uncovering or with the hand only, in returning the salute of the major when arms are presented. Ans.—The Drill Regulations are silent as to how a reviewing officer acknowledges the salute of the major; yet the battalion has presented arms. Some reviewing officers salute with the hand and others by uncovering, and the latter, we think, is the best way, because the colors parading with the battalion take part by saluting at present arms, and an acknowledgment by uncovering is, we think, the only proper one.

Co. E. 21 Inf., writes: I hold the National Guard cannot be taken outside of a State unless they are first sworn into the service of the U. S.; am I right? Ans.—If you question the authority of the President to order out the National Guard of any State for active service you are wrong, as the President has full power to do this whenever occasion, in his judgment, demands it. Whenever the National Guard has offered its services to the U. S. and has been accepted, it has been customary to swear them into the U. S. Service after leaving their respective States. The officers and men are being duly enlisted and enrolled in the State service before leaving under orders from the Governor.

M. W. asks (1) where he can obtain some facts in connection with the case of Capt. Whitehead, U. S. N. Ans.—Write Gerard Irvine Whitehead, 206 Broadway.

2. How he can get a cadetship in the Revenue Cutter Service. Ans.—If you write to the Office of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., you can get a circular giving full particulars. The examinations are in mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physics, chemistry, grammar, history, spelling, geography, literature, languages and general information. It is expected there will be an examination the latter part of March next, when six cadets will be appointed, if that number pass.

3. Is there a history of the U. S. Navy? Ans.—Lieut. G. F. Emmons, U. S. N., in 1884 published a history of each vessel of the U. S. Navy from its commencement in 1775 to 1883, a brief history of each vessel's service and fate is given, and also a list of private armed vessels fitted out under the American flag. It was published by Gideon and Co., Washington, D. C. The novelist Fenimore Cooper wrote a Naval History of the United States, but it is now out of print, and was always incomplete and incorrect. Theodore Roosevelt has published a history of "The U. S. Navy in 1812," with an account of the battle of New Orleans appended, and Scribner's series of War Histories contain three volumes on the Navy in the Civil War, viz.: "The Blockade and the Cruisers," by James Russell Foley; "The Atlantic Coasts," by Daniel Ammen, and "The Gulf and Island Waters," by A. T. Mahan. Admiral Porter wrote a History of Our Navy in the Civil War, and in the Lives of Farragut, Ericsson and others will be found much Naval History, but a complete and accurate history of the American Navy remains to be written.

E. A. M. asks: What districts in Wisconsin are not represented at West Point, N. Y.? Ans.—Fourth.

J. M. asks the address of the secretary of the Aztec Club. Ans.—Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., 2113 1st, N. W., Washington, D. C.

D. M. It is practically impossible to ascertain whether the man you refer to served on the *Kearrage* during the war, as it would involve so much time searching through records and files at the Navy Department.

C. S. B. asks: An orderly in rear of Army, ten miles long, was ordered to go out with message. Army commenced to move at same time the orderly started. He went to front and returned to rear, and found the rear had reached the point where the front stood when he started. How far did he travel? Ans.—20 miles.

Captain asks: If a member of the New York National Guard who has served his full term of five years and re-enlists, is entitled to a new uniform. Ans.—The law makes no provision for furnishing a new uniform to an enlisted man upon re-enlisting. In nearly all cases where re-enlistments are made it is for one year. If a re-enlistment were made for the full term of five years there would be no difficulty in obtaining a new uniform.

P. S. asks: How many Irishmen enlisted during the rebellion, and how many of them deserted during that time? Ans.—It is impossible to say. The statistics never have been, never will be and never can be compiled. The Provost Mar. Gen's final report and Baxter's book deal only with drafted men, not taking up the subject until after the May of 1863, when over two years of the war had passed. Pfisterer does not give these statistics in his supplementary volume, because he could find no reliable data. The following statistics from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 15, 1887, concerning the nativity of the men who fought for the suppression of the rebellion were given as by authority, and we repeat them:

	1,523,000	Per cent.
Native Americans	177,800	11.68
German	144,200	9.47
Irish	53,500	3.54
British Americans	45,500	2.99
English	48,400	3.18
Other Foreigners	26,500	1.74
Foreigners, nationality unknown	2,018,900	100.00

M. asks: 1. Has the post surgeon a right to expend the monthly dividend from the post canteen to hospital, other than for the benefit of the Hospital Corps mess? The post canteen does not allow anything for patients in hospital. Ans.—No.

2. Has the post surgeon a right to purchase extra diets for the sick from the savings of the ration of the Hospital Corps? Ans.—No.

3. Should the money savings of rations making "Hospital Fund" be transferred from one hospital to another for the purchase of extra diets for patients? Ans.—No.

An Old Subscriber asks: 1. Can a private, against whom charges have been preferred, demand a General Court-martial, he having already objected to trial by Summary Court, or must he submit to being tried by Garrison Court? Ans.—No, he can only appeal to a Garrison Court.

2. Can an enlisted man who has been tried by Garrison or Summary Court appeal from said court for trial by General Court? Ans.—No; read carefully G. O. 21, A. G. O., 1891.

W. W. M. asks whether the U. S. S. *Miantonomoh* has ever been through the Straits of Magellan or around the Horn to the Pacific, and whether there were two vessels of the same name, or is the one now in service the only one that ever bore the name. Ans.—The *Miantonomoh* never went around the Horn, but the monitor *Monadnock* did, in command of Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Bunce, proceeding from New York to San Francisco. Secretary Wells in his report of 1866 says both the *Miantonomoh* and *Monadnock* in their voyages disposed in a great degree of the misrepresentations and prejudices which had been created against their seaworthiness, and proved their ability to perform long voyages. Rear Admiral Goldsborough, in a despatch dated Nov. 7, 1866, says of the *Miantonomoh*, which crossed the Atlantic and joined his squadron: "The pilot who went from Cherbourg to Brest with the vessel, a man of large experience, told me that he had never in his life seen a vessel behave better than the *Miantonomoh*, and for his part, so far as safety was concerned, he would be willing to go around the world in her. Vice Admiral Popoff, of the Russian Navy, who took passage in the *Miantonomoh* from Hamburg to Cherbourg, also told me he was particularly struck with her good sea qualities in the midst of a heavy blow and sea encountered just after leaving the Elbe, and the *Colorado*." The present *Miantonomoh* is the original vessel of that name reconstructed throughout, and little, if anything, of the original vessel remains. Even the antiquated monitor *Nantuxet*, in proceeding to Norfolk from New York last fall, surprised the uninformed and skeptical by safely weathering one of the severest storms ever experienced off the coast of Hatteras. Lieut. H. H. Hosley was in charge and spoke highly of the sea qualities of the vessel, which served in the rebellion. The present *Miantonomoh*, representing all improvements in vessels of the monitor class, is undoubtedly capable of steaming to any part of the world with perfect safety.

AT SATURDAY MORNING INSPECTION.

CAPTAIN—Sergeant! I gave positive orders that this floor was to be kept clean! Look at it! It's filthy!

1st Sergeant—Well, Sir, I gave positive orders to the barrack guard that this floor was to be swept every Saturday morning.

Barrack Guard—Yes Sir, the 1st sergeant did give me them orders an' I gave 'em to the barrack police an' he should a done it.

Barrack Police—I did git them orders as the barrack guard said, but the wire on the broom came off an' it wouldn't sweep.

Captain—Sergeant! Prefer charges against the broom at once for conduct prejudicial under the 62d and send them to me to sign. Sergeant how is the beef now?

FORT MEADE, S. D.

From the *Regimental Standard*, of Ft. Meade, S. D., we learn that Lieut. S. L. H. Siocum, adjt., 8th Cav., read an interesting paper before the lyceum Feb. 5. Asst. Surg. H. R. Giles, at the last session of the lyceum, read a paper on the "Surgeon's Significance of the New Calibre Rifle," and Vet. Surg. Treacy lectured on the proper mode of saddling the horse. The officers' ban, which was given on Feb. 2, under the auspices of Mrs. Capt. O'Connor and Mrs. Stiles, wife of Asst. Surg. H. R. Giles, was a great success.

The first consignment of the new cavalry boots has been received by the Q. M. D.; each troop at this post will be issued four pairs for a thorough trial as to their merits, and after they have been in use for three months, a report will be called for as to whether they have proved satisfactory or not.

The non-commissioned staff quarters at Fort Barrancos, Fla., were burned down on the night of Feb. 1.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MRS. HUGHES, wife of Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. Navy, will reside in Westfield, N. Y., during the remainder of the winter.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER S. W. VERY, U. S. N., under recent orders, is now on duty at League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

The recent article in the *United Service Monthly* by Passed Assistant Engineer Frank M. Bennett, U. S. N., is receiving much commendation.

COMMANDER NICOLL LUDLOW, U. S. N., from San Francisco, was a visitor at the Navy Department last week on business connected with his duties.

SEVERAL General Courts-martial have resulted from too much shore going on the China Station, and the station has apparently lost none of its character-destroying influences by the lapse of years.

MRS. LOWE, the wife of Chief Engineer John Lowe, U. S. N., at present on the *New York*, is living at 203 East Capitol street, Washington, and will remain in town until her husband's return from Rio Janeiro.

The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on February 13 found an indictment against 1st Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., for the shooting at Fort Sheridan, October 30, 1893, of Capt. Alfred Hedberg, same regiment. Thus ends another phase of this unhappy business.

RUMOR is busy with the probable turn of affairs when the tour of duty, as chief of bureau, of Commo. N. H. Farquhar, U. S. N., expires in March next. There is a well founded report that Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., is for the place. The secretary has not made any move yet looking to a change, so the field is practically open still.

CHIEF ENGINEER R. B. HINE, U. S. N., has been passing the winter on the continent, and late letters from him are to the effect that but little change in his general health has taken place since leaving England in the fall. It is his intention to return to the United States in the course of the coming summer, and he will probably make his permanent residence in Washington.

MR. RICHARD PLASKETT RUNDLE, who died in New York, Feb. 10, was the son of the late Sir Richard Plaskett Rundle, first Governor of Malta, and Lady Ann Plaskett Rundle, and was for many years the head of the firm of Rundle, Jones and Rudge, of New York City. He leaves a widow, one son, and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. James Thorne Smith, U. S. Navy.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOSEPH G. EATON, U. S. Navy, is the guest of John Codman Ropes of Boston, at whose house on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, a dinner was given to him, among the guests being Gen. Francis A. Walker, Gen. W. B. Franklin, Comdr. Green, Chas. Lavery, Judge Loring and others. After the dinner Lieut. Comdr. Eaton read a paper before the Military Historical Society which was warmly applauded by the critical Boston audience.

COMMANDER F. W. DICKINS, U. S. N., brought home with him on the *Essex* a very good cat and some very indifferent poetry, both of which he dispatched to the Mayor of New York. The cat's name, Comdr. Dickins wrote, is Miss Bridget Cork, and the verses were composed by Mrs. Franklin Wild, of Boston, with a chorus set to music. The cat was a present from Mayor Roche, of Cork, Ireland, and the captain assumed no responsibility for the poetry beyond its safe conduct. So gallant a sailor could never refuse the request of fair lady.

LIEUTENANT FRED. R. BRAINARD, U. S. N., who was on the *Kearsarge* when she was wrecked on Roncador reef, and afterwards proceeded to New Providence and Colon for relief, has a family in Annapolis. Mrs. Brainard resides with her father, ex-Mayor James Monroe, on Main street. Our Chicago correspondent reports that Lieut. Brainard is the hero of the hour with Chicagoans just now. Lt. Brainard's mother lives at 55 Ann street in that city, and the lieutenant was educated in the Chicago public schools. He has many friends in the city, all of whom were pleased to learn of his safety.

CAPTAIN E. VAN A. ANDRUSS, 1st U. S. Art., re joined at Fort Hamilton, February 15, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. M. HUNTER, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., February 14, on a post leave for seven days.

MRS. BRECK, wife of Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., Governor's Island, who has been seriously ill, is, we are glad to learn, slowly recovering.

CAPTAIN ALLEN CAPRON, 1st U. S. Art., has been appointed a special regimental recruiting officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to make enlistments of Light Battery E of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT B. M. PURSELL, 19th U. S. Inf., according to correspondence, seems to be having much success with the general mess at Fort Brady, Mich., of which he is in charge.

RECENT letters from Norfolk bring the information that Deke Higgins, the well-known chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation a few years since, is still under the weather, and the prospect is poor for his complete recovery.

The following Navy officers are recent visitors in N. Y. City: Lieut. W. L. Burdick and P. A. Surgeon S. S. White, Sturtevant House; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, Brunswick Hotel; Lieut. W. J. Barnett, Amsterdam Hotel; Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Eaton, Grand Union Hotel; Comdr. F. M. Green, Plaza Hotel.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent says: "Mrs. Hedberg, the widow of the late Capt. Hedberg, who was shot by Lieut. Maney, 15th Inf., is attending the grand jury investigation at Chicago. She was dressed in deep mourning and was a striking figure. Mrs. Hedberg has more of good looks and general attractiveness than falls to the average woman. She is tall and straight. Her figure and bearing are attractive."

CAPTAIN J. D. POINDEXTER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Bowie, Ariz., this week on a short leave.

MAJOR CURTIS E. PRICE, U. S. A., Post Surgeon of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., left there Jan. 10, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN A. W. CORLISS, 8th U. S. Infantry, is recuperating his health in Mexico where he will remain for some weeks.

MAJOR ROBERT M. O'REILLY, Surgeon, U. S. Army on duty at Washington, D. C., goes abroad to spend a two months' leave of absence.

CAPTAIN C. H. HEYL, 23d U. S. Infantry, lately in Chicago, has arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and resumed duty with his regiment.

COLONEL P. P. G. HALL, U. S. A., whose permanent residence is Philadelphia, is a recent visitor in New York City, where he has many friends.

CAPTAIN W. S. EDGERLY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Edgerly, who have been visiting at Fort Sam Houston, have returned to Fort Clark, Texas.

LIEUTENANT FRANK GREENE, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, a recent arrival in San Francisco from Los Angeles, has established his office in the former city.

GENERAL ABRAHAM BAIRD, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., visited New York City early in the week making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 1st U. S. Artillery, bade adieu to friends at Fort Hamilton this week and goes to Fort Columbus for duty with Van Ness's Battery.

LIEUTENANT W. C. DAVIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting relatives at Mount Vernon, N. Y., will shortly rejoin his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, is commanding the post of Fort Adams, R. I., during the absence on a few weeks leave of Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art.

CAPTAIN PHILIP M. PRICE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., the newly appointed Secretary of the Light House Board, is expected in Washington, D. C., towards the end of February.

CAPTAIN J. W. DILLEBACK, 1st U. S. Artillery, sailed Feb. 10 for Liverpool, on the steamship *Umbria*. A passenger on the same vessel was Lieut. Henn, R. N., of yachting fame.

THE retirement of Capt. Thos. F. Quinn, 4th Infantry, promotes 2d Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 16th Inf., to 1st lieutenant. Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., was promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 15, 1893.

CAPTAIN F. A. MAHAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, settling his affairs in Washington, D. C., is expected in a few days at Montgomery, Ala., which will be his station for some time to come.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., and Lieut. S. D. Sturges, A. D. C., sailed for Genoa, Feb. 10, on the North German Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

MAJOR C. E. MUNN, Surgeon, U. S. A., has taken charge of Post Treasurer affairs at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., in succession to Capt. W. W. Wetherpoon, 12th Inf., detailed as A. D. C., to Major Gen. Howard.

MAJOR GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., having given offence to some of his constituents by voting against the Wilson tariff bill, has been made the subject of a resolution suggesting that he resign his position as member of Congress.

MRS. LAMONT, wife of Secretary of War Lamont, and a party of friends are recent visitors at Fort Myer, Va., to witness a Cavalry drill. At its close the party were entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Henry, wife of the Commandant, Col. Guy V. Henry.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DANES, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived at Key West Barracks, Feb. 6, in command of Battery K, Capt. Smith being at the time of moving from Atlanta a member of a General Court-martial at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. He has since joined at Key West Barracks, and taken command.

We are indebted to Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., for an invitation to attend the fifteenth anniversary and sixth graduating exercises of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 23 and March 1. This annual occasion is always a particularly interesting one.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, under recent orders, leaves Fort Keogh for Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for duty with Troop C, which he will command, Capt. Nordstrom being on recruiting service. Lieut. J. W. Watson, lately in command of the troop, has gone to the Crow Agency, Montana, for duty as Acting Indian Agent.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., Rear Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., and Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., are among the many distinguished guests expected to be present at the reception to be given in New York City, on Friday evening of this week by Lafayette Post to the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Geo. B. Dandy, Deputy Quartermaster General, has promoted Major James Gillies to the vacancy and Capt. C. R. Barnett, Assistant Quartermaster to Major and Quartermaster. It is somewhat of a co-incidence that the line service of both of the promoted officers was in the 5th U. S. Art.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. R. STILES, U. S. A., read a paper recently before the Post Lyceum at Fort Meade with the ominous title "The Surgical Significance of the New Calibre Rifle." Should there ever be occasion, a lavish distribution of the paper among the enemy might have a beneficial effect and incline them to keep out of range.

GENERAL GEORGE B. DANDY, Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., to whose long and distinguished services we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Sunday last, Feb. 11. The next Army retirement for age is that of Capt. George T. Beall, Medical Storekeeper, on Feb. 25, but no promotion or appointment ensues thereby.

LIEUTENANT S. P. ADAMS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is a recent arrival at Fort Grant, Arizona.

SURGEON CALVIN DE WITT, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, who has been quite ill, is reported as improving.

LIEUTENANT E. L. BUTTS, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from a pleasant trip to Salt Lake City.

We regret to learn of the illness in San Francisco of Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp to General Ruger.

LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, Feb. 12, expecting to be absent about a fortnight.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany celebrated Feb. 9 the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entry into the Foot Guards. He joined young.

CAPTAIN JOHN GUEST, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Guest, now in the East, will pay a visit to Los Angeles, Cal., before returning to Fort Yates.

LIEUTENANT E. F. GLENN, 25th U. S. Infantry, lately on leave at Greensboro', N. C., was expected in St. Paul this week on his return journey to Fort Missoula.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, in charge of the newly organized general mess at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has now got it in good working order.

THE death of Lieutenant Leighton Finley, 10th U. S. Cavalry, promotes 2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cavalry, to a first lieutenantcy after eight years' service.

CAPTAIN D. H. FLOYD, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is still on sick leave at Indianapolis, Ind., and the latest accounts as to his condition are not very favorable.

LIEUTENANT W. S. SCOTT, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Scott, of Fort Leavenworth, are visiting relatives at Melissa, Texas. They expect to return to the post early in March.

A ST. AUGUSTINE dispatch quotes Mr. Richard Croker as saying, in the language of the late Major General W. S. Hancock, "the tariff is a local issue." How often time sets all things right.

We regret to learn that Col. T. H. Stanton, Asst. Paymaster General, U. S. A., while stepping recently from a street car in Omaha, fell and sustained a compound fracture of the right leg.

CAPTAIN A. B. MACGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, has bought a home at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., so that when retired he may be among old friends as well as be near and in touch with daily Army life.

The following Army officers are recent visitors in New York City: Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., 5th Cav., Capt. C. N. B. Macaulay, Asst. Surg., and Lieut. E. Burr, C. E., Grand Hotel; Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Stedman, Plaza Hotel.

THE marriage of Lieut. H. C. Cabell, R. Q. M. 14th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Failing, daughter of Henry Failing, Esq., of Portland, Oregon, was to take place at the First Baptist Church in that city on Feb. 14. Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surgeon, of Washington, a brother of the groom, attended the ceremony.

CAPTAIN A. L. SMITH, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., and Mrs. Smith, of Kansas City, were guests of Lieut. F. H. Slavens, 4th Cavalry, and Mrs. Slavens, while attending the recent *bat poudré* given at Fort Leavenworth by Colonel and Mrs. J. N. Andrews, in honor of their guest, Miss Goshen, of St. Louis.

MAJOR C. C. CARR, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, has received four horseshoes made of aluminum from Lieut. Brown, 1st Cavalry, who has a patent on a number of articles of equipment for troops. The four shoes weigh twenty-eight ounces, which is about the weight of a single Burden shoe used at present. The aluminum shoes can be put on cold and if able to stand the wear for one month will, in all probability, be adopted for the use of cavalry horses.

A RECENT despatch from Vienna, Austria, says: The newly appointed Military Attaché to the U. S. Legation, Captain J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., has arrived, accompanied by his wife and child. They had a very severe passage across per steamer *Werra*, and were, in consequence, obliged to recruit at Genoa before setting out on their journey to Vienna. Captain Hein, the present incumbent, will remain at Vienna until he has placed his successor in office, and will then leave for Paris to join Mrs. Hein prior to leaving for America.

OF Capt. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who is shortly to leave Montgomery, Ala., for Washington, D. C., the *Daily Advertiser* of that city says: "The people of Montgomery have come to regard Capt. Price with very great affection. He has been one of them in spirit and sentiment during his five years' residence here. His duties have taken him over a great part of the State and wherever he has gone he has impressed all with whom he was thrown as an able officer and considerate and just man. The news that he is to be transferred to Washington will be received with genuine regret here and all over the territory under his jurisdiction."

THE society editor of the San Antonio *Express* says: "Thursday night General and Mrs. Wheaton gave a dinner complimentary to Col. P. D. Vroom and his beautiful young bride. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Col. and Mrs. Vroom, Major and Mrs. Weston, Dr. and Mrs. Maus, Capt. and Mrs. Dudley, Capt. and Mrs. Edgerly, Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Nichols. * * Major and Mrs. Moore gave a dinner Wednesday. The personnel was Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Col. and Mrs. Vroom, Capt. and Mrs. Borden, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Mr. Terrell. * * Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Borden entertained a pleasant company at dinner. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, Major and Mrs. Weston, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, Miss Miller, Miss Curtis, Mr. Terrell and Lieut. Langborne."

CAPTAIN FRED WHEELER, 4th U. S. Cav., has joined at Vancouver Barracks from Chicago.

COL. ALBERT BARNITZ and family are at the Hotel Ardo, Washington, D. C. for the winter.

The Secretary of the Treasury visited Fort Monroe, Va., February 14, and was duly honored with a salute of seventeen guns.

COLONEL BASIL NORRIS, U. S. A., retired, whose permanent residence is San Francisco, has been visiting friends in the East.

GENERALS THOMAS L. CASEY AND **C. C. AUGUR**, U. S. A., have resigned as members of the Washington National Monument Society.

LIEUTENANT C. E. DENTLER, 11th U. S. Inf., has left San Carlos, Ariz., for Corvallis, Ore., where he enters upon a tour of college duty.

CAPTAIN J. R. MYRICK 31 U. S. Art., leaves New York City this week for Key West, Fla., and on arrival will assume command of Key West Barracks.

The following officers were registered at the Navy Department this week: **Lieut. F. W. Nichols**, **Lieut. W. B. Caperton**, **Ensign B. C. Decker**, **Lieut. R. C. Smith**.

COMMANDER "HARRY" LYON, U. S. N., was in Washington during the week just passed undergoing examination for promotion to his present rank. He got through in good style and will now get a long leave of absence to compensate for the cruise on the South American coast. It will be remembered that Commander Lyon, then a lieutenant, brought the *Nipsic* from Samoa to Honolulu after her partial wreck during the great hurricane of March 15, 1889.

R. E. MILLS, general service clerk at Army headquarters, Chicago, is in trouble, owing to the peculiar way in which he signed his name, which, to those not familiar with the general's signature, looked very much like N. A. Miles. He lost his position Feb. 1 and both before and since that time has been working the railroads and theatres for tickets on the strength of his peculiar signature, much to the embarrassment of Gen. Miles. The police are now looking for him and when found they will put a stop to his scheme.

The following officers were registered at the War Department this week: **Maj. Chas. Benzoni**, 1st Inf.; **Capt. T. F. T. hey**, retired; **1st Lieut. E. V. Smith**, 4th Infantry; **1st Lieut. W. O. Clark**, 12th Infantry; **Capt. C. McD. Townsend**, Engineer; **1st Lieut. E. F. Glenn**, 25th Infantry; **Lieut. Col. H. B. Burnham**, retired; **1st Lieut. J. J. Breton**, 24th Infantry; **Capt. W. R. Steinmetz**, retired; **1st Lieut. C. B. Satterlee**, 3d Artillery; **2d Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank**, 1st Artillery; **Maj. C. W. Foster**, retired.

The *Washington Evening Star*, in an excellent illustrated article on Fort Myer, Va., "the only cavalry station on the East," says: "During spring, summer and fall the troops are manoeuvred daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, on the spacious drill grounds adjoining the post proper, and well might the hundreds of people who drive out to witness the military evolutions of the command there be increased to thousands, for Col. Guy V. Henry, the Commandant, is justly reputed to be one of the best commanders and field drill masters in the Army, and no squadron in the service can excel his troopers in field or parade tactics."

The retirement this year of **Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard**, U. S. A., has naturally excited attention throughout the country, for the General is one of those prominent personages whose popularity has slowly but steadily grown since the close of the war. His firmness and steadfastness in good works have borne fruit. In a recent sketch of his life a writer says: "Gen. Howard still enjoys excellent health, and does not look a day over 50. Gen. Howard is one of the soldiers of the Civil War who came out of it poorer than when he entered the service of his country. He is a poor man to-day, depending entirely on the salary he receives from the War Department. Gen. Howard was recently chosen president of the National Temperance Society. In an address to the society he explained how it was that a man could attend numerous banquets, and, without drinking anything, be considered a good fellow among convivial companions. He said that he arranged for the filling of his wine glass with water before the banquet. When a toast was called for he drank what looked like wine, but was in reality water. 'Yes, I expect to retire, according to the Regulations,' said Gen. Howard, when seen at his headquarters recently. 'I do not know yet what I will do when I leave the Army, as I am far from being a wealthy man. Literary work will undoubtedly take up a great part of my time, and I am connected with a good many societies, the Temperance Society presidency being my latest responsibility. I will be 64 in November, but I do not know just when I will give up my command previous to that time.'"

All the grandsons of Charles Dickens bear the name of Charles. One of them, **Gerald Charles Dickens**, son of Henry Fielding Dickens, Q. C., has recently entered the British Navy.

We see it stated that **William C. Whitney** has at last given way to his overwhelming fondness for horseflesh, and has decided to take an active part in the management of the big Horse Show and the new Jockey Club.

EX-SECRETARY OF WAR STEPHEN B. ELKINS has given an order to an eminent New York portrait painter to paint his portrait in the line with those of his many distinguished predecessors on the walls of the beautiful building of the State, Army and Navy Department.

The marriage of the Rev. **Clarence Bigham** to **Miss Beattie Casey** will take place at the Church of St. Michael's and All Angels, Washington, March 27. **Bishop Parret** will officiate. **Miss Casey** is a daughter of **Capt. Silas Casey** of the Navy, and Mr. Bigham is the son of **William Bigham** of New York, a member of the well known firm of **Wallace and Co.**, and an intimate friend of the late **Edwin Booth**, some of whose letters, edited by Mr. Bigham, are appearing in the *Century*. A brother of Mr. Bigham was the well-known artist of that name. The family is a Philadelphia family of Quaker origin.

CLARK Commandery of Knights Templar of Connecticut has elected **Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades** of the Navy, Commander of Bethlehem Commandery of New York State, an honorary member, in recognition of the interest **Ensign Sir Henry E. Rhoades** has maintained in Templar Masonry."

A PRIVATE letter has been received by an officer at the Navy Department stating that two staff officers on the flagship *Baltimore*, have been reported for over-staying their shore leave, and drunkenness, and that a general court-martial had been ordered to convene by Admiral Skerrett for their trial. The Navy Department has so far received no official confirmation of the information contained in the letter.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Navy Department this week announcing the death on the *Ranger* last Saturday of **Passed Assistant Surgeon James F. Keeney**. **Surgeon Merritt W. Barnum**, recently of the *Keatsarge*, has been ordered to proceed to Panama from Colon and there take passage on the *Yorktown* for La Union and join the *Ranger*. Dr. Barnum's detail is only temporary.

MESSES J. AND R. LAMB, ecclesiastical art workers, have just finished and shipped to Philadelphia a tablet to be erected to the memory of the late **Captain William Whitehead**, U. S. N., in St. James' Church. This tablet, a beautiful specimen of bronze metal work, is the offering of his brother officers. It bears testimony to the estimation in which they held him, and is a just tribute to a gallant and meritorious officer, and tells its own story of the sorrow caused by his sudden death in the midst of his usefulness. The tablet bears this inscription, and is surrounded by a wreath of laurel:

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,
Captain United States Navy.
1810. 1893.
Fearless-Stainless.

This tablet is erected by his brother officers in token of their love, and to the end that the memory of a true and honorable man may not perish from the earth.

FROM A DISCIPLE OF MR. BAILEY.

A RETIRE D ordnance sergeant favors us with this expression of opinion, which we print as we receive it, not wishing to lessen the force of his argument by any emendations:

If I to Day had any Power Or orthourity I Would disband all the army, Pay them 12 months Pay, and send them Home. All those had 10 years in give them 18 months Pay; all had 20 years in give them three years Pay in full. All the officers that ben in During the War give them Say the Full Pay During their Live; all those officers that joined from 1868 up to Date give them one year's Pay and Lieutenants 2 years Pay, and Send them home to take care of their State troops under the Orders of the Governor of the State to which they be Long to. We Do not need an army in this Country to Day all We Want is the Love of the Soldiers then we have army at anytime, and We found that out in 1861 When our Officers Left us and We had to Depend on the Irishman and Duchman to keep the Fort, and hold on the Flag 1st thing in this Country should be Don by congress to Bust up West Point the Country are to Far in advance to Support Such in Such a country as We Got to Day I am near forty years in the army and During that Linth of time I never Saw a officer to teach me any thing. the Army to Day What is it nothing in case of need. Each State troops Should be our army to Day all the Old men could Look after the government Property those Old men now Live them in charge of Ordnance S-rgt at each Post under the Governors orders in Each State where the are a Fort Or garison on this Plan there Would be More Love more Pride in Each State to Defend its Self in case of need to Day each State think first to Write to Washington for troops if only a Lot of old Drunkin men have a quarl, the more you look for army the more need there Will be for them all are to fond of a Sholder Strap or a Brite Star if We had the army in 1861 under the command of all Sergeants We Would not have the War Last So Long. But its all over now and hopes those young men Will never see the Like of it in this country here after.

I think Mr. Bailey of tax-a-ar- Wright When you Look at it and in the Wright Way, and my knowledge are so much that I think that Bailey when he Says that the Policy Was on the rong end he was right. from 1861 to this date all Laws Was for the good of Officers and there wives, nothing for those Faithfull Soldiers that I May Say hold the Or held the Fort at Fort Brown Texas Fort Sumter Fort Pickens Fla Fort talar Key West and Dry tartogas in 1861 When is Well know there West Point officers left them WHAT Congress man did you See or hear stan up in Congress in 1861 Or 1862 Or 1863 and say those men that held the Forts Should get Some thing over & above all others not one Congress man Was found to Say those Failuy S-reagents that did hold the Forts not one of them Was given as much as one Dollar I suppose I am the first got Some thing and that Was your City Ward Bounty in Feb. 1864 in Order that I should take on for 3 years more as I Like a good many more taken on for 3 years more for the Love of a country if there Was justice in any Point those men Were the men your Journal Should Back up, and get Some Just Law Past for them and there Wifes now Bailey tries to Lat yous know where the Wrong Was Don to the Common Soldier and his Wife

Officers wife get 50 a month after his Death my Wife gets nothing after my Death after my Long & Faithfull Services to the country all Laws for officers and no Law for the Soldiers that Fought the Battles and Built the corderoy roads & all other Dury Work the children of those Bravmen Will Look to Ways hereafter Before the take a Rich mans Bounty hereafter to Support Such a unjust Law and Worst than all that I have a letter from Washington informing me of turning out those old Soldiers oute of the home the Ben Paying for 35 year oute of the Small Pay Just on account of ben on retired List with 20 a month if the are thing in this World so unjust as that I would Like to know of it and vet your Paper will Back up Such a Officer that Will turn them oute of the Lawfully Home the army Pay to Support.

The absence of Secretary Lamont from Washington this week, on account of the death of his father in New York State, prevented further College details of Army officers. Of the seven schools selected where officers will be assigned, the Secretary has decided upon the names of all officers in each case with the exception of one. He will promptly announce the details upon his return to the city. The work of making the assignment of the twenty-five officers authorized under the act of last autumn, in addition to a number of vacancies created by the detachment of several on the retired list, has entailed much work upon some officers of the department. From almost every school in the country, which made any pretence of military instruction, came requests for the assignment of an officer. To decide what institutions were rightly entitled to one, and how many should be given each State, without discrimination, was the problem confronting the authorities. In practically all cases officers have been elected for certain schools who have made application. Some difficulty was found, however, in securing officers who were willing for some of the details. Particularly was this true where the institutions were situated in some of the Southern and Western States. In the Eastern States and those bordering the sea, the number of officers applying for the details far exceeded the vacancies. This is one of the reasons for the delay in announcing the assignments to the schools in New York.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of the following new publications:

Elements of Military Science. For the use of students in Colleges and Universities, by James M. Pettit, Captain, 1st U. S. Infantry. New Haven, Conn.

Famous Adventures and Prison Escapes of the Civil War. New York: The Century Co.

Report of Gen. Wm. W. Averell, U. S. A., Assistant Inspector-General N. H. D. V. S. to Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, President Board of Managers on Inspection of Branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Soldiers' Homes in States, Sept. 30, 1893. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Maxims for Training Mount Horses for Military Purposes by J. Y. Mason, Blunt, Lieutenant 5th U. S. Cavalry. New York: D. Appleton and Co.

The O'heipist. A Pronouncing Manual, containing about 4,500 words, including a considerable number of the names of foreign nations, artists, etc., that are often mispronounced, by Alfred Ayres, new and revised edition of 1894 much enlarged. New York: D. Appleton and Co.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a private soldier recently tried at Ft. Walla Walla for fraudulent enlistment, the reviewing authority, Gen. E. S. Otis, says: "The evidence shows that the only fact concealed by the prisoner from the recruiting officer when procuring his enlistment, which could in any way constitute a bar to enlistment, was the fact that he was a married man. It also shows that he reported himself to his company commander as having fraudulently procured his enlistment as soon as he clearly understood the nature of his offence. It appears in communications appended to the record that he has been an excellent soldier since he joined the company of which he is a member, and it is also inferentially shown in evidence that the accused, although married, was estranged from his wife at the time of enlistment. So much of the sentence as relates to confinement at hard labor is remitted." (G. C. M. O., D. Columbia, 1894.)

In a case recently tried at Fort Sam Houston, the reviewing authority, Gen. Frank Wheaton, says: "The record shows that at the beginning of the second day's session a motion was made to adjourn in order that some of the members might attend the pay table with their companies. This motion was lost, whereupon one member withdrew to witness the payment of his company and was thereafter absent from the trial. This member wrote a letter to the president of the court explaining his absence as above and adding that he was the only officer present with his company. Another member was wholly absent from the trial and the record merely stated that the cause of his absence was unknown. Being visited upon by the reviewing authority for an explanation, this member replied, as follows: 'In order to discharge an accumulation of business connected with the office of Acting Signal Officer at this post I took the liberty of absenting myself from the session of the court called for Jan. 3, believing that my absence could not interfere with the proceedings of the court, there being thirteen members present at the post. On the 4th, and subsequent dates mentioned, I was sick in quarters. The reviewing authority is emphatically of the opinion that the occasion furnishes no fitting justification for these absences which were clearly without authority. The order convening the Court martial is a specific order to each officer named therein to attend at the place designated and at a certain time or at some other practicable time; that is, at some other time to be determined by a majority of the court. When the court has so decided its decision is binding upon each member and nothing short of an order from the convening or higher authority, or some overruling necessity, can excuse members from attendance. Were it otherwise, proper trials could only be had by unanimous consent and a court of five officers, for instance, would always be at the mercy of any single member who saw fit to absent himself in the discharge of some minor duty.'" (G. C. M. O., 2, D. Texas, 1894.)

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Du Chene for assaulting another soldier and shooting at him twice with a revolver, the reviewing authority, Gen. McCook, approves the sentence to dishonorable discharge and confinement in a penitentiary for two years, and says: "The unauthorized or criminal use of deadly weapons by soldiers is an evil that strikes at the very root of discipline, and tends to render the profession of arms a menace instead of a protection to society."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Apache for desertion, stealing a horse, etc., and awarded a mild sentence, the reviewing authority, Gen. McCook, says: "It appears that the accused has been in service several months, but has never heard the Articles of War published. This is a neglect for which the troop commander is directly responsible. The court seems to have given undue weight to the unsound statement of the accused; but the fact that he had for some time intelligently performed the duties of company clerk, and hisadroitness and address in presenting his defence, are entirely inconsistent with the theory of blundering ignorance of a venial absence without leave which the court has been induced to accept."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 9.—Commander W. W. Meade, to duty in connection with the 9th Lighthouse District in addition to his present duties.

FEB. 10.—Lieut.-Commander H. W. Lyon, to ordnance instruction, Navy-yard, Washington, March 1.

Lieut.-Commander Richardson Clover, as executive of the Chicago, per steamer Feb. 24, from New York.

Surgeon A. F. Price, to duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, March 5.

Commander J. B. Coglan, as inspector of the 8th Lighthouse District, Feb. 28.

FEB. 12.—Sailmaker J. E. Bailey, to the Franklin.

FEB. 13.—Lieutenant F. W. Nichols, to appear before a board, of which Captain F. V. McNair is president, for examination for promotion.

FEB. 14.—Ensign H. K. Bonham, to duty in the Coast Survey.

FEB. 14.—Assistant Surgeon M. W. Barnum, to duty on the Ranger.

FEB. 15.—P. A. Paymaster J. H. Chapman, to the Marblehead.

Lieutenant W. C. Cowles, to the Marblehead, March 14.

Carpenter D. M. W. Nash, to the Franklin, March 14.

Detached.

FEB. 9.—Assistant Engineers G. H. Shepard and W. H. McGrath, from duty at the New York Navy-yard and ordered to duty at Cramps, as assistant inspectors of machinery of the Columbia.

Lieutenant York Noel, from the Essex and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter J. G. Tilden, from the Minnesota, Feb. 19, and ordered to take steamer from New York Feb. 20 in charge of apprentices ordered to Mare Island for duty on the Marion.

FEB. 10.—Commander Dennis W. Mullan, as inspector, 8th Lighthouse District, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieut.-Commander W. W. Gillpatrick, from the Chicago, upon the reporting of his relief, and granted six months' leave, with permission to remain abroad.

Surgeon H. E. Ames, from duty at the Torpedo Station and ordered to the training ship Richmond, March 5 next.

FEB. 12.—Lieutenant A. C. Almy, J. G. from the Monterey, upon the reporting of his relief, and ordered on the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Ensign J. G. Doyle, from duty on the Coast Survey and ordered to the Monterey.

P. A. Surgeon George T. Smith, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and ordered to the Ranger, per steamer Feb. 20, from New York.

FEB. 13.—Commodore W. A. Kirkland, from command of the League Island Navy-yard, March 7, and ordered to take passage on the steamer leaving San Francisco, March 17, for Honolulu, where he will relieve Rear Admiral John Irwin, as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station.

Lieutenant John A. H. Nickels, from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to take passage with Commodore Kirkland as flag lieutenant.

P. A. Engineer R. I. Reid, from the Miantonomah and granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant York Noel, recently detached from the Essex, will proceed with Commodore Kirkland as secretary.

Sailmaker C. H. Jones, from the Franklin and ordered to the League Island Navy-yard.

Rear Admiral John Irwin, from the command of the Pacific Station, upon reporting of his relief, home, and report by letter to the Secretary.

FEB. 14.—Lieutenant C. A. Adams and Ensign H. E. Parmenter, from the Philadelphia upon the reporting of Commodore Kirkland and will return home with Admiral Irwin.

FEB. 14.—Gunner H. R. Yewell, from the training-ship Richmond.

FEB. 15.—Lieutenant M. E. Hall, from the Machias upon her going out of commission and ordered to the Marblehead, March 12.

Lieutenant W. P. Day, from the Machias upon her going out of commission and ordered to temporary duty on the Franklin.

Ensigns T. C. Fenton and F. H. Schofield, from the Machias and ordered to the Marblehead.

Nominations.

FEB. 12.—P. A. Paymaster John R. Martin, to be a paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1894, vice Paymaster John C. Sullivan, dismissed (subject to the examination required by law).

Assistant Paymaster Thomas S. Jewett, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1894, vice P. A. Paymaster John R. Martin, promoted (subject to the examination required by law).

1st Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle, to be a captain in the U. S. Marine Corps from Feb. 7, 1894, vice Captain D. P. Mannix, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Wendell C. Neville, to be a 1st Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps from Feb. 7, 1894, vice 1st Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle, promoted.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

The following list of patents granted February 13, 1894, for inventions relative to the Army and Navy is reported especially for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Glasscock and Company, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom printed copies can be had for 15 cents each:

George P. Blow, U. S. N., revolver.

Jean B. G. A. Cabot, Paris, France, torpedo launching tube.

Murray H. Durst, Wheatland, Cal. (two patents), cartridge stop for rifle cartridges.

Alfredo D. Gomez, Bucaramanga, Colombia, boat.

Nils G. Hanson, Stockholm, Sweden, cartridge implement.

Wm. Mason, assignor to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., cartridge reloading implement.

John L. McCullough, Brooklyn, N. Y. (two patents), breech loading firearm.

Wm. G. Smith, assignor to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., cartridge reloading tool.

Gustave Wouters, Grimbergen, Belgium, apparatus for moving and steering steamships.

Francis E. Mills, body of least resistance for vessels.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

THE ABUSE OF COL. R. E. CROFTON LOCATED.

PERHAPS no other officer of the Army has ever been subjected to so much hostile criticism, unjust and uncalled for, as Col. Robert E. Crofton, 15th Inf., commanding Fort Sheridan, Ill. The Chicago papers, with but one or two exceptions, have been constant in this criticism, charging this distinguished officer with a lack of ability to enforce discipline among his troops. Against no other officer at present in the Service could such a charge be made with so little foundation. It is this officer's reputation that he is a strict disciplinarian, and, while exacting in the demands of duty, always just and considerate to his subordinates. Throughout all this period of misrepresentation Col. Crofton has remained silent, but his soldiers, stung with the false statements made about their commander, have at last come to his defence, as several communications in papers above excepted show.

In looking back over the period during which the 15th Inf. has been stationed at Fort Sheridan, it dawns upon the observer that many of the enlisted men of that Post are largely responsible for all this criticism. Perhaps not the real soldier, not the soldier who was in the Army prior to the time that Crofton entered the War Department, but the class of soldiers that are the direct harvest of the crop of irredemption sown by the Republican Secretary of War and now Senator. It is this class that has filled the ear of the Chicago reporter with every thing considered a grievance about which the general public cared nothing. It is through this practice that the method of governing a military Post from the sanctum of a Chicago newspaper took root and has continued until really, if no discipline exists at Fort Sheridan, the complaining Chicago papers are responsible for it.

The course of the Chicago papers has been such as to make Fort Sheridan a very disagreeable station for the Army. If commanding officers are to be subjected to a constant abuse when they endeavor to carry out the rules and regulations laid down for a proper administration of the affairs, they certainly do not care to be located at Fort Sheridan. If the Chicago papers are going to take up the grievance of every loafer that happens to get into the ranks, unfortunately for the Service, instead of giving some credit to an officer of experience and high standing the sooner the post of Fort Sheridan is raised to the surface the better.

ONE CAUSE OF DESERTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the last report of the Inspector-General to the Major-General Commanding several pages are devoted to the subject of desertion, and so far as statistics are concerned they confirm the fact, very well known, that more than half of the desertions occur in the cases of men less than a year in the service. Were the details carried further it would be shown that a very large part of the more than half deserted a considerable time before the expiration of the first year.

For this early desertion there is a great cause, obscure though it be, and it is this: Failure on the part of the Government to keep pecuniary faith with the new soldier. Because of the obscurity of the subject it would be interesting to know to how many inspectors it has occurred to ask this question of the men: "Is the clothing allowance of recruits up to date of first settlement sufficient? Has it any bearing on desertions occurring between five and eight months of service?"

One officer states: "Men have no real cause for desertion now." "They are provided with good clothing." "Another says, 'As to desertions, no just cause seems to exist—they are well clothed.'" "This quoted matter about sums up reference to the clothing subject in the report alluded to. The clothing (at least as to all articles of cloth) is very good, and the men are well clothed. The point, however, is not as to quantity or quality, but, Does the Government keep its promise, as held out in recruiting circulars, to clothe the recruit and pay him \$3.87 per month cash?"

About twenty years ago the soldier received no pay until his earnings and clothing allowance offset his clothing issues. Then the paymaster's visits were bi-monthly; and the recruit received no pay for four months; in a good percentage of cases not for six. The case might be specified of four organizations which served together at that time the losses of which, by desertion, averaged about 75 per cent. in one year. Since then the clothing question has been improved, but it is not yet where it should be, and the fact (an important one in this connection) that pay has been reduced from \$15.87 to \$3.87 (cash) does not receive the consideration that its importance merits.

A recruit enlists, say, in April, and, as soon as possible has, if in a foot battery, necessary uniform clothing to the value of about \$61. Before the expiration of six months he draws, to carry him on, additional articles to the value of about \$8. Total for six months about \$69. Among the necessary articles drawn are one white helmet and one pair leggings (the U. S. gives no money allowance for these two articles) and two blouses, the U. S. allowing but one blouse for the entire year. He draws, also, two blankets, although there is allowance for but one (allowance for second in third year). The money allowance for the first six months is \$35.40, the difference between that and the \$69 being stopped against the soldier's pay at the first pay day after six months' service. Thus the soldier is punished for no offense.

In the northern part of the country in winter, white cotton gloves do not keep the hands warm, the leather shoe does not keep the feet dry and warm and the forage cap is a poor headgear for winter's storms. Consequently, the recruit draws in first six months (if enlisted in winter or mid summer) besides as stated, one fur cap, one pair fur gloves and one pair arctic overshoes. The U. S. makes no money allowance for these and, therefore, the charge against the man enlisted as last stated becomes \$10.60 + \$4.37 = \$15.97.

In the cases of about one man in eight no stoppage appears (or spring enlistments at least) because the recruit to save himself buys for a song

some articles from the many men leaving that he may not be debarred the pay table.

An examination of the muster rolls of the Army will probably show about this: For $\frac{1}{4}$ of the recruits serving six months, an average stoppage for clothing of about \$18. If this assumption is correct, and taking the number of recruits annually at 7,000, then there is kept from such 7,000 in their first year about 10 per cent of their cash pay. Are not these figures, if true, worthy of serious consideration?

The old soldiers have fatter clothing balances than ever, as, owing to present large losses of men, they can buy clothing at a fraction of U. S. prices. Fat clothing balances for the old men, however, is no balm for the clothing sore with which the recruit is afflicted.

In the matter of recruit clothing allowance in the cases of men enlisted during 1892-93, and serving six months or more, the following is the showing for the battery with which the writer is serving: Number of such men, 33; 29 indebted to the U. S. at the end of six months and pay stopped, \$34; 4 men had credits, \$11.

The clothing roll shows in the cases of the four men with credits that they did not draw from the U. S. during the six months the following necessary articles of uniform: Two helmets, three uniform coats, three overcoats. Had they so drawn, their credit of \$2.75 per man would have become a debit of about \$12 per man.

In the cases of the 29 men, they drew no pay for two months, and when they did they received about \$4.75 to cover their expenses for the preceding two months and the one to follow—less than \$2 per month for three months! Is the recruit a being dead to sense of wrong?

Of the 1,630 desertions during the year ending last June, probably 60 per cent, about 1,000, left in their first year. A part decamped when the coming stoppage stared them in the face, and a good part while still smarting under the deprivation of a month and a half of pay.

REMEDY FOR THE CLOTHING QUESTION.

Increase the first year's money allowance (except for men re-enlisting) as appears in the following table for foot troops of artillery, carrying out the idea for all arms:

Articles.	The Allowance—			
	As it is, 1st 6 mos.	As it is, 2d 6 mos.	As it should be, 1st 6 mos.	As it should be, 2d 6 mos.
Helmet (black) complete.....	1	0	1	0
Forage cap.....	1	0	1	0
Campaign hat.....	1	0	1	0
Uniform coat.....	1	0	1	0
Trousers, pairs.....	2	1	2	0
Canvas coat.....	1	0	1	0
Canvas trousers, pairs.....	1	0	1	0
Collars.....	4	2	4	2
Shirts, dark blue.....	2	1	2	0
Shirts, under.....	2	1	2	0
Drawers, pairs.....	2	1	2	0
Shoes, pairs.....	2	1	3	0
Shoes, barrack, pairs.....	1	0	1	0
Stockings, wool, pairs.....	3	1	3	1
Stockings, cotton, pairs.....	3	3	4	3
Blouses.....	1	0	2	1
Overcoat.....	1	0	1	0
Blankets.....	1	0	2	0
Gloves, white.....	4	4	6	4
Suspenders, pair.....	1	0	1	0
Helmet, white.....	0	0	1	0
Leggings, pair.....	0	0	1	0
In cold climate—				
Fur cap.....	0	0	1	0
Gauntlets, fur, pair.....	0	0	1	0
Arctic overshoes, pair.....	0	0	1	0
Money allowance—				
Clothing.....	\$57.40	\$19.77	\$65.19	\$33.88
Repairs.....		5.00		5.00
Add to first six months in cold climate.....				\$4.37

Add necessary stripes and chevrons as now for actual promotions. Leave allowances for the other years as now, except that from third year deduct \$1.08, the value of one blanket, now provided for in that year. Net increase of five years' allowance, from \$3 to \$13, depending on climate.

Although the increase shown would enlarge the money figures in the clothing order, it is believed that Army expenses would not be increased, but the contrary. There would be a saving both as to money and men, as it is a fact beyond dispute that many young soldiers desert because of money embarrassments. A recruit's cash pay is hardly a sufficient sum at best—the washerwoman and tailor get about \$2 of it. Supplement this by the fact that during three months (6th to 9th) the Q. M. D. has so arranged matters that the recruit, if paying his laundress and tailor, has nothing left, and much of the story is told.

Connected with the foregoing subject it may be said that while the Quartermaster's Department is unjust to the recruit, as shown, it is liberal to the Army as a body to the extent of wastefulness in one article now under the head of clothing, viz., the blanket.

The blanket is a very good one and should last at least five years—they have been used ten. There are now 50,000 blankets in barracks and they should serve the Army at least five years as stated. Some 7,000 men are now enlisted annually, each drawing two blankets as his personal property. Thus in five years there go into barracks some 70,000 blankets, worth \$280,000, in addition to the 50,000 now there. Why should the soldier, in peace at least, be furnished new blankets as his personal property any more than a new mattress, pillow or locker? If blankets were borne as company property, marked and issued as is the rest of similar property, the Government would be the gainer in a money way; company commanders would be saved labor and the soldier would be just as comfortable.

Were such plan adopted, the necessary money increase over present allowance for men in first enlistment would be but from \$4 to \$5, depending on climate. This increase, however, as before stated, would be in money figures simply—not in fact. Whatever may be the clothing structure as to details, let it be based on the solid foundation that unless through his own fault the pay of the recruit may not be stopped on account of clothing. If there be doubt as to the effect of clothing stoppages at the end of six months' recruit service, it is a very simple matter to find out regarding it. What the soldier's feelings in the matter may be are probably not known to those not in immediate touch with him. Go to the soldier and ask him.

COMPANY OFFICER.

WRECK OF THE KEARSARGE.

THE welcome news that the officers and men of the wrecked U. S. S. *Kearsarge* had been rescued from Roncador reef by the steamer *City of Para* was received on Monday last to the great relief of many anxious ones. The *Para* was chartered by the Government to effect a rescue, and telegraphed from Colon Feb. 12, where the castaways had just arrived safely in good health. Only one life was reported lost, a colored coal heaver, A. Robbins, who was drowned while wading from a reef to the shore.

Additional facts in relation to the wreck of the *Kearsarge* clearly indicate the admirable discipline and presence of mind which prevailed from beginning to end. At the time the vessel struck there was little or no excitement. The officers were cool and collected, and the crew obedient and prompt in executing orders. The sails were furled and everything was done to work the ship off the reef, the engines backing hard and the crew shifting from side to side to roll the ship and assist her in getting clear.

The seas broke over her deck, straining the vessel badly, but she made very little water, and the pumps were able to keep down all that came in until the vessel worked higher up the reef, and became so strained and twisted the stream connections gave way. Fires were hauled and signals of distress sent up at intervals. The men continued cheerful and worked at the pumps, singing and joking. The carpenter's gang made rafts out of spars, ladders and gratings, and other members of the crew got together provisions and water boats ready for use.

At daylight the gig was safely worked over the reef into smooth water with an 800-pound anchor aboard, and a warping line was run from the starboard fore chains to the anchor, and other boats were then hauled inside the breaker line and the crew disembarked, the marines being the first to land and mount guard. The men generally left the ship in their underclothing. The life raft or catamaran it is said proved to be of inestimable value in landing the crew. It was loosely attached to the warping line by a traveller, and was hauled back and forth by light lines between the ship and smooth water.

By 3:30 p. m. all had quitted the ship, the last man to leave being Comdr. Heyerman. A partial shelter was improvised out of driftwood and boatsails. All hands were put on a short allowance of provisions, with one pint of drinking water a day. There were large quantities of the sea fowl known as the booby on the island, and many of them were captured and made soup of. By digging in the sand, a sufficient supply of drinkable water was discovered. It was hard and unpalatable, but it would sustain life. Booby soup was made and served to the men to help out the short rations.

Although the sea was very rough and dangerous, a working party was hauled out to the ship in one of the boats, and more provisions and more canvas were brought ashore. Immediately after getting all hands ashore the sailing launch was supplied with water and provisions for 10 days, and sent out in charge of Lt. Brainard as related heretofore. The men left behind showed great enthusiasm in spite of the discouraging outlook and took up camp life quite readily. Strict discipline was maintained and as nearly as practicable ship's routine was carried out. From 11 to 3 o'clock in the daytime the men were kept under shelter from the scorching sun as much as possible. The remainder of the day they were engaged in putting up shelter and in catching fish, crabs and boobies, patching up boats, etc. Much humor was shown in the embellishment of this temporary shelter, and there many peculiar structures. The men suffered extremely from the hot sun, and the shelter was taken advantage of by watches. The intense heat became so unbearable that it was almost decided upon to make an attempt to reach Old Providence the very day the *City of Para* hove in sight on the morning of Feb. 10. Naturally the greatest enthusiasm prevailed upon the arrival of this vessel, and the sea being smooth no time was lost in unbarbering on her. All personal effects and nearly all clothing was lost. The ship's money was saved. Cadet Still and eight men were taken on at Old Providence.

When the *Para* arrived at Colon the Americans there showed the men many kindnesses. No sickness was reported. The *City of Para* left Colon Feb. 14, and is due in New York Feb. 21. On Feb. 12 Secretary Herbert received the following cablegram:

COLON, Feb. 12, '94.—Secretary Navy, Washington.—Arrived. Shall we proceed to New York by *Para*, 14?

STANTON.
The Secretary sent the following in reply:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—STANTON, Colon.—Congratulations. Proceed with crew to New York by *Para*.

HERBERT.
The British Consul at Colon, it is reported, told Lieut. Brainard that he would send a man-of-war from Jamaica to rescue the American sailors, but the lieutenant declined the offer, he being fully confident at that time that the *City of Para* would start in good season. The *Kearsarge*, it is reported to be a total loss.

FORLORN HOPES.

ONE morning as the officers of the garrison of a certain frontier post sat around the stove in the adjutant's office, according to time honored custom, and discussed the affairs of the nation on the grand plan, some one of the group happened to start up the question of the propriety of volunteering for a forlorn hope, and asked Capt. Michael Fallin for an expression of his views on the subject.

"I think," said the captain, "that a man who would volunteer for a forlorn hope is a fool. A regular should never volunteer."

"Why so, captain?" queried a youngster, sitting at hand.

"Because it's suicide. Now, mind ye, if a man be ordered, that's another matter entirely." "What do you think of the case of Balaklava?" Said the captain with emphasis. "A greater fool than he never was born!"

THE Russian Army consists of 76.5 per cent of Russians, 6.1 per cent. of Poles, 7.1 per cent. of Lithuanians and Finns, 4.4 per cent. of Tartars, and 3.2 per cent. of Jews.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

FEB. 5 will be a day long remembered by all who participated in inaugurating the New Administration building. All officers and their ladies from this post, Mrs. and Miss Cushing, from Omaha; Miss Waring, from Fort Omaha; Capt. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, from Fort Robinson, and the genial Al. Thatcher, from Valentine, Neb., and a number of others were present.

It was a ball and supper given by the bachelor officers, and it was beyond doubt the grandest affair of its kind ever given at this place and in the land of the blizzards. But for once even the elements favored the occasion.

It was the first time the new hall was to be used, and the bachelor officers had a great surprise for the gallant commander of this post in store.

Shortly after all parties had arrived the gentlemanly and soldierly adjutant of the 6th Cavalry, 1st Lt. Elton F. Wilcox, arose, and as silence fell all over the hall he proceeded and delivered the following speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are gathered here to-night in a beautiful building on a spot where a few months ago stood nothing but a ruin. One of the objects of our assembly, though a secondary one, is to celebrate the opening of our new ball room and theatre. We can truly congratulate ourselves on the possession of this beautiful room, and I hope we shall all pass many happy hours in it. That we do now possess this luxury is largely due to our good Colonel, who has been persistent in his efforts to procure money from our not too generous "Uncle" (Sam, I mean, not the other one), and besides he has watched its growth and progress as a father that of a favorite child. Therefore I propose that we name it "Gordon Hall," in honor of Colonel Gordon, a brave soldier, an honest and straightforward gentleman, and a good commanding officer. May he and all of us live a thousand years, and may "Gordon Hall" be a joy to this post always.

The gallant Colonel looked around the hall astonished and surprised, for he was required to make a speech in return, and during his long years of hard and honorable service he has always shown that he was never taken unawares when it came to handling the sabre or gun, but speech making was something new to the gallant commander of Fort Niobrara. Although unprepared he was equal to the occasion.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If I possessed the eloquence of a Cicero I could but feebly express to the gallant officers of the garrison my unbounded thanks for this great mark of respect in the dedication of this hall to-night.

Four months ago the site where this building now stands was an unsightly waste, covered with the debris of a once beautiful building destroyed by fire. Consequently by the loss of this building great inconvenience was necessarily felt by all in the post.

It was speedily determined to make an effort to rebuild. Requisition and estimate were forwarded, with an earnest appeal for funds to erect the same. This was approved, and I must say with an energy unprecedented this beautiful hall sprung up as if by magic in a very short time. Unique among the enterprises of its kind, I consider it one of the best and most complete halls in the Army. And this event will mark an epoch not only in the development of the post but throughout the posts of the United States Army. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, you will permit me for this very graceful compliment you have conferred in dedicating this hall and naming it after me, "Gordon Hall," which I fully and heartily appreciate, to tender you, one and all, my profound thanks.

Cheers upon cheers filled "Gordon Hall." Speeches were then made by several other officers, and toasts were given for half an hour, when the dancing commenced, which was only interrupted by an elegant supper, and kept up till the "small hours of the morn'g," when all left concluding it to have been one of the most enjoyable evenings ever spent at Fort Niobrara.

Great credit was also due to the Sixth Cavalry Band for their excellent music, which was enjoyed and praised by all.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FOOTBALL IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Jan 25 1894.

ENCLOSED is an account of the first game of American football ever played in the East. The *Baltimore* eleven was composed of her officers only. Fewell, on the Fleet side, was also a naval cadet of the *Baltimore*. The two civilians were McNair and Tilden. There was considerable excitement among the English footballers, but you will observe they are not educated up to the greatest of football games. It may be the means of introducing the game out here as we will doubtless have other games and later with residents. The account referred to is as follows:

We cannot with any degree of honesty say that football as played under American rules, appeals to our sense of sport. From a spectator's point of view it is the dull game we have ever watched. It consists of continual scrimmages and "piles up" of the teams one upon the other. Indeed, in the match played on Tuesday afternoon between a team from the U. S. S. *Baltimore* and a team from the U. S. S. *Marion* and *Longaker*, assisted by two residents, we only saw the ball kicked a dozen times. For the greater portion of the game it lay under the "pile." Two very good sprouts were certainly made, but this comprised all the excitement vouchsafed to lookers on. In justice to the players it must be said that all were out of practice, and this makes the passing of the winning team all the more praiseworthy. To use the words of the umpire, the match was "a very good 'scrub' game, considering the want of practice." This to the initiated will convey more than any explanation we can give; to us one portion of the phrase is a trifle incomprehensible. The *Baltimore* team seemed to have the best of the scrimmages all through, though Ensign Franklin was a veritable tower of strength for his side, stopping and tackling splendidly. The score at the end of the game stood: *Baltimore*, 1 goal (2), 3 touchdowns (12-4 each), and 1 safety (5-16 to none). During the first half, Cadet Fewell was hurt on the ankle and shin and had to retire, his place being taken for the rest of the play by Elliott. The teams were composed as follows: *Baltimore*, Ward (captain) full back; Campbell, right half back; Long, left half back; Denig, quarter back; Bissett, centre; Heywood, right guard; Syper, right tackle; Macfarlane, right end; Price, left guard; Holsinger, left tackle. The Fleet, Hoff (captain), right half back; Long, left half back; Eberle, quarter back; Franklin, centre; Quincy, right guard; Watson, left guard; Tilden, right tackle; Ball, left tackle; Fewell (replaced by Elliott), right end; McNair, left end. Umpire, Lieut. Belknap.

It is stated that an officer who recently submitted his "individual efficiency report" reported that his knowledge of the German language was acquired by his having so often led the "german" at fashionable dances.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, MINN.

February 9, 1894.

The last week in January was rather quiet for us, there being no general entertainments except the regular weekly concert and hop. On the evening of February 1st Miss Hunt entertained her young friends. The next evening there was an informal hop, which was not very generally attended on account of a snow storm. What we lacked in numbers, we made up by the extra effort that such weather always inspires, and we finished the evening very pleasantly at Lieut. Smith's quarters.

As there was to be a card party Thursday evening, February 8, (the regular evening for the ladies at the officers' club) Tuesday evening was announced for them this week. There was a very general attendance, and we made a real Mardi Gras of it, with mimic horse races, cards, etc., until eleven o'clock, when a Dutch lunch was served, supplemented by sundry nice hot viands prepared on the spot by some of the ladies with chafing dishes. If it had been a true *carne vaie* for us, we would have remembered those dishes for the allotted forty days.

Thursday evening Capt. Augur gave a progressive euchre party for Mrs. William Wallace. After a dozen games lunch was served and prizes awarded, that for the ladies to Mrs. Mable and for the gentlemen to Col. Hunt. Both were silver, and useful as well as ornamental. The ladies were very much taken with Capt. Augur's bachelor's den, which is handsomely furnished with Indian curios, his collection being a very nice one.

As the material for the pink domino party did not arrive in time to have it before Lent, it is postponed to February 16. Major and Mrs. Rafferty give it for their guest, Mrs. Donaldson, of Los Angeles.

To-night we have a band concert, which promises to be a good entertainment, as you will see by the enclosed programme. After the pink domino, we don't expect much more gaiety until lent is over.

SECOND DRAGOONS.

THE OLD THIRD INFANTRY.

IT is the *Sunday Globe*, of St. Paul, Minn., to which credit should be given for the article on the 3d U. S. Infantry recently referred to here. The article, which appeared in the *Globe* of December 17, 1893, contained portraits of Col. E. C. Mason and former officers of the 3d, including Zachary Taylor, Anthony Wayne, George Crook, D. C. Buell, George Sykes, C. F. Smith, E. A. Hitchcock, Matthew Arbuckle, S. W. Kearney and John Brooke. Concerning the regiment the *Globe* says: "The soldiers of this regiment left their blood on almost every important field in the war of 1812; they were with Jackson at New Orleans and with Mad Anthony Wayne in his Ohio campaign. They were in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, won glory in every important engagement in Mexico, retreated—but in order and without a straggler—from the disastrous field at Bull Run. They were at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. Its flag tells the story of its engagements during the war. Legion, almost, have been its collisions with the Indians—with Creeks, Navajos, Apaches, Modocs, Sioux—and it was with Howard in his 2,000-mile chase after Joseph's Nez Percés, winning glory and a star for Gen. Miles, who caught the Indians on the fly. Humiliated by their general commanding in the Southwest in 1861, they marched out of Texas without arms, but not without honor. Bernard Bee, who shared their glory in Mexico and contributed toward it, fell, mortally wounded, a confederate general, at first Bull Run, fighting against his old regiment, and with him was Bushrod Johnson, who resigned under charges in Mexico. D. S. Miles, once their lieutenant colonel, made one of the most disgraceful surrenders ever credited to any soldier, at Maryland Heights in 1862, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a shell before he had reaped the reward of his treachery, if such it was, or suffered from the deep and damning disgrace which would have resulted from his cowardice if he did not betray. Johns was dropped because he absconded himself, and joined the Confederate Army, and two or three officers resigned rather than contend against their states. Aside from these no officer connected with the regiment has been noted for any but the highest qualities, all have proven true champions of their country's cause."

THE IMMORTALS.

The Knights and Ladies of Harper's Young People's Round Table recently voted on the Forty American Immortals whose careers have been completed by death. Here is their decision, with the votes:

George Washington...	8294	Nath'l Hawthorne...	4482
Abraham Lincoln...	8232	William C. Bryant...	4440
Ulysses S. Grant...	8052	John Adams...	4338
Benjamin Franklin...	7968	Philip H. Sheridan...	4260
Daniel Webster...	7932	Cyrus W. Field...	4230
Thomas Jefferson...	7808	Jas. Russell Lowell...	4128
Henry Clay...	7530	Robert E. Lee...	4038
Henry W. Longfellow...	7392	John C. Calhoun...	3990
William T. Sherman...	6840	John G. Blaine...	3942
Robert Fulton...	6742	Elm Whitney...	3501
Samuel F. B. Morse...	6720	David G. Farragut...	3846
John F. Whittier...	6522	Winfied Scott...	3776
Washington Irving...	6180	George Bancroft...	3416
Patrick Henry...	5946	Oliver Hazard Perry...	3180
Alexander Hamilton...	5514	Charles Sumner...	2892
Kalph W. Emerson...	5190	Noah Webster...	2846
Horace Greeley...	5148	John Hancock...	2796
Henry Ward Beecher...	4944	Edwin Booth...	2706
Andrew Jackson...	4554	J. Fenimore Cooper...	2624
James A. Garfield...	4536	John Quincy Adams...	2568

THE *Petite Republique Francaise* says that Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, has decided that the canned goods for the use of the army shall in the future be exclusively of French manufacture. Hitherto these goods have been furnished by Americans, who held a monopoly of the business. The change will increase the cost of the goods to the government 130 per cent., and it will be necessary for the War Department to ask for a supplementary credit in order to procure its supplies.

THE NAVY

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—A. R. Adml. O. F. Stanton

MIANTONOMO, monitor, 3d rate, 4 guns, Captain R. R. Wallace, comdg. In York river for target practice Feb. 1.

VESEVUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt.-Comdr. F. Courts comdg. Arrived at Norfolk Feb. 13.

MACHIAS, 8 guns, Commander Charles J. Train. At Navy-yard, New York. Will soon be put out of commission, and extensive alterations made in accordance with Stability board's recommendations. Will proceed to Norfolk.

European Station.—A. R. Adml. Henry Erben.

Address all mail matter care of H. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London Eng.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship, Capt. A. T. Mahan. Sailed for Naples Feb. 8 and arrived Feb. 9. Will make a cruise to the east as far as Smyrna.

S. Atl. Station.—R. Adml. A. E. K. Benham

Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

NEWARK, 3d rate, 13 guns, Captain S. W. Terry. Reported to have sailed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 13 for Montevideo. Several sailors, it is reported, were attacked with yellow fever and were taken ashore to the hospital at Rio de Janeiro on Feb. 13, and a cable states that after landing her sick sailors the *Newark* sailed for Montevideo, where she will be disinfected. The Navy Department has no advices confirmatory of these statements, and the Surgeon General does not think that the departure of the *Newark* is any indication that she has been infected.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry F. Pickens. At Rio de Janeiro. She will be detained on the Brazilian Coast until troubles are over and will then resume her voyage to Callao. Comdr. G. W. Coffin ordered to command, and left per steamer of Jan. 31.

DETROIT, 10 guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

NEW YORK, 1st rate, 18 guns, Capt. J. W. Philip comdg. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SAN FRANCISCO, flagship, 3d rate, 13 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Will proceed to New York shortly and Admiral Benham will relieve Admiral Stanton on the North Atlantic Station. At Rio de Janeiro.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Montevideo Jan. 15.

Pacific Station.—Rear Admiral John Irwin

Commo. W. A. Kirkland ordered to hold himself in readiness to command and to leave per steamer of March 17.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, California otherwise noted.

PHILADELPHIA, flagship, 3d rate, 13 guns, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Honolulu Jan. 10 where it is thought she will remain for some time.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander C. M. Thomas. En route to the Pacific. Arrived at Gibraltar Feb. 10. Will then proceed to Rio by way of Madeira. Will be assigned to Bering Sea fleet.

ADAMS, 3d rate, Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 10. Will probably return to Mare Island in February for repairs. Comdr. J. J. Brice ordered to command and to leave per steamer of March 17 from San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. Sailed from Callao Jan. 31 for Montevideo, and thence continues to New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Engaged in survey work on the coast of Lower California.

MONTEREY.—Coast defence vessel, 4 guns, Capt. Louis Kempf, comdg. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Expects to make a voyage South early in March.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander W. M. Folger. Arrived at Panama Feb. 14 and sailed Feb. 16 for San Francisco. Will be assigned to Bering Sea fleet.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be assigned probably to Bering Sea fleet.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts, in winter quarters.

RANGER, 3d rate, Commander E. Longnecker. Will be assigned to Bering Sea fleet. Was at La Union Feb. 13.

Asiatic Station.—A. R. Admiral Jos. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick. Arrived at Hong Kong, Feb. 9 and sailed for Singapore Feb. 23, en route to United States by way of the Suez Canal and Mediterranean. She is expected to reach New York early in April. Will later be assigned to the training service.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey. Left Wonsong Feb. 2 for Chinkiang, and arrived at Shanghai Feb. 14.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley. At Yokohama. Has been ordered home, and will probably come to Mare Island, Cal. Is expected early in April. Comdr. D. W. Mullan ordered to take command upon arrival of vessel at Mare Island. Will be attached to Bering Sea fleet.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Yokohama, Japan. Lt. Comdr. W. H. Emory is ordered to command.

BALTIMORE, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt.

W. R. Bridgman. Both the *Baltimore* and *Concord* were in quarantine at Yokohama, Jan. 25 by orders of Admiral Skerrett, as there were cases of variola reported on both vessels.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. At Yokohama Jan. 25. May be assigned to Bering Sea fleet.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. C. J. Barclay. On her annual cruise among the West India Islands. At Fort de France Jan. 18. Was due at Gulf of Paria Jan. 31; Trinidad, Feb. 5; St. Kitts, Feb. 28; Santa Cruz March 11; St. Thomas March 22, and Hampton Roads April 12.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Norfolk, Va. Will leave for Newport next week to take on the apprentice boys for a trip in the West Indies.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys). Will be relieved by the *Constellation*, and in turn will relieve the *St. Louis* at Philadelphia.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. M. Shepard. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City. P. O. Station G. New York.

Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Commander C. M. Chester. At Annapolis, Md.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Washington for the winter.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 2 guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. J. F. McFry. At Boston, Mass. The address of the ship is P. O. Box 2284, Boston.

FERN, fourth rate, despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Boston Feb. 13.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Erie, Pa., in winter quarters.

STILETTO.—Torpedo Boat. Assigned to duty at Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. Was to leave Philadelphia Feb. 3 for ports in the West Indies, to return to Philadelphia about May, 1894. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Arrive at Martinique Feb. 22; St. Kitts, March 3; St. Thomas, March 19; La Guayra, March 26; Kingston, April 15, and Delaware Breakwater May 5.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander J. McGowan. Public Marine School, New York. At the foot of 28th st., East River, will sail early in April on her annual summer cruise. Comdr. McGowan will be relieved Feb. 28.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. O. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Will be relieved by the *Essex*, and her name will be stricken from the Navy List.

VERMONT, 1 gun, Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajazz*, *Catakill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Monkapa*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pirkman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

MUCH disappointment was being expressed on board the *Petrel* at the date of the last mail from China over the prospect, which has since become a certainty, of her being ordered to the Bering Sea for the summer campaign.

The condition of the *Philadelphia*, now at Honolulu, is said to be far from satisfactory in the event of any lengthy steaming being required, for the marine growths at Honolulu have increased so rapidly that it is feared an early docking is the only remedy.

The work of refitting the *Alert* for the sea is making good progress at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and as soon as the new boilers ordered are installed she will be fitted to join the Bering Sea squadron without delay. Two new boilers are being placed in position, and as soon as the proper connections can be made the work will progress much faster.

It is likely that Admiral Walker will recommend considerable modification in the number of forms to be employed by the Inspection Board, of which he is the president. It is said that he regards the number at present in use as altogether too large, and containing too detailed information for the purposes of the Navy Department.

The records of the Court of Inquiry in the case of First Lieut. T. Glover Fillette, U. S. Marine Corps, have been received and acted upon by Secretary Herbert. The Court was ordered to investigate charges against Lieut. Fillette, who was on duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. The recommendations of the Court are not made public. Secretary Herbert has directed further investigation of the conduct of this officer, and has ordered a medical board to inquire into his sanity. This board met at Portsmouth this week with Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, as president, and Surgeon G. P. Bradley and Surgeon M. H. Simons, members. During the closing months of the Harrison Administration Lieut. Fillette was court-martialled at the Washington Navy Yard for failing to pay his debts and scandalous conduct, and was sentenced to dismissal from the service. Secretary Tracy, however, suspended action for one year during good behavior, on condition that the debts be paid, and that Lieut. Fillette conduct himself as becoming an officer.

The Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Maine, are to remove their works to either Norwich or New London, Conn., the coming summer.

A COURT of inquiry to investigate the loss of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge* will be ordered, and it is expected will be convened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Capt. J. N. Miller is spoken of as the probable president of the court.

We learn from the *Barbadoes Herald* that while the Russian cruiser *General Admiral* was lying at Barbadoes, a seaman deserted from her. He was apprehended, conveyed on board, and was sentenced to death. The ship left Barbadoes on the 21 inst. for Trinidad, and it is thought that the unfortunate sailor was executed on the high seas.

The work of preparing the historic flagship *Hartford* for sea service will be very much delayed. The funds at the disposal of the Department are limited, and it will be necessary, it is said, to delay the construction work from time to time as the condition of funds demands economy. Congress, while permitting the work to be done, allotted no money for the purpose.

A CABLE from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, announces that a launch from the U. S. S. *Newark* while returning to that vessel from the yellow fever hospital had three shots fired at her by the insurgent steamer *Marte* on February 13. The shots did no damage, and it is said were fired by mistake, the captain of the *Marte* saying he did not know the launch belonged to a U. S. man-of-war or to any American ship. Perhaps he should be given the benefit of the doubt.

Two valuable tables have been recently compiled at the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, one being accurate data of all the ships of the new Navy, including full performance information, and showing at a glance what any ship has done with all the functions of the performance required for intelligent discussion of the results. The other table is a complete setting forth of the data relating to the propellers of each ship of the Navy, giving the functions in particular detail. Taken together these tables are of great value and will be widely sought after.

The examination of the *Chicago* which was held during her recent docking at Genoa, developed the fact that her under-water condition is considerably better than was feared, and it is not unlikely that the ship will remain on the station several months longer than was anticipated when she left the United States. The machinery repairs have been completed, and in some respects the *Chicago* is in better condition for cruising than for a long time, and it is believed that Admiral Erben will not come home until he is retired.

SECRETARY HERBERT is considering the question as to who owns the scrap nickel steel which accumulates in the manufacture of armor plates and appurtenances for the Navy from material belonging to the Government. The Government claims that in the manufacture of armor either the scrap should be employed or credit for its money value should be allowed. On the other hand, the armor manufacturers claim that they cannot use the scrap steel without going to considerable extra expense, and that they should not be required to do so without a fair compensation. The Carnegies now have on hand about 2,000 tons of scrap steel and the Bethlehem Company has about 2,200 tons, and nickel steel costs the Government about \$500 a ton.

The total warship tonnage launched by each of the more active naval powers in 1893 was—France 52,188; United States, 40,056; Great Britain, 28,926; Russia, 17,326. The list of war-ships exclusive of torpedo-boats, launched during the year for the various American Navies, with their tonnage and estimated speed, were as follows: United States, first class battleships—*Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*, each 10,200 tons, 16.2 knots; ram cruiser, *Katahdin*, 2,183 tons, 17 knots; protected cruiser, *Minneapolis*, 7,550 tons, 21 knots; Argentine Republic—gun-vessel, *Patric*, 1,183 tons, 18 knots; Brazil (purchased from Schichau, Elbing): five torpedo-boat destroyers, 120 tons, 26 knots; Chile: Protected cruiser, *Blanco Encalada*, 4,400 tons, 23 knots; Hayti: Gun boats, *Alexandre Pétion*, *Capois la Mort*, each 2,000 tons, 14 knots.

The Naval civil engineers are after a chiefship of a bureau in the Navy Department. The position is now occupied by Commo. N. H. Farquhar, and the bureau is that of Yards and Docks, an important branch of the department, now that the Government is building large docks and equipping the Navy Yards with electric plants. The civil engineers, through two members of their Corps, U. S. G. White, and F. O. Maxson, both stationed on the Pacific Coast, have petitioned the President to appoint from the corps of engineers to Capt. Farquhar's place, which becomes vacant in March. They say, "The duties relate exclusively to the public works of the Navy, and are in the line of civil engineering and building construction. It is necessary to the most intelligent, efficient and economical administration that the construction, maintenance and management of these public works which at the present time represent a first cost of about fifty millions should be reposed in the hands of a skillful and experienced civil engineer." It is pointed out that such an appointment is in the line of the practice of other countries, and is followed out in other technical bureaus, such as that of engineering and construction and medicine and surgery. Civil engineers in the Navy became eligible to appointment in 1881, when relative rank was conferred upon them and their status as Naval officers fully established. There are ten civil engineers. The senior officer is Peter C. Asserson, on duty at New York.

CONUNDRUM.

Q.—"When is a mule not a mule?"

A.—"When he is turned into a quartermaster."

"A Confederate veteran was invited to speak at the Grand Army banquet last night. He gloried in the era of good feeling."

"Was his effort received in the same fraternal spirit?"

"Yes; when he closed the toast-master requested the band to play 'Dixie' to the tune of 'Marching Through Georgia.'"

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PRIVATE ABE BEARD, Co. B, 25th U. S. Infantry,
determining that none but the highest authority
should adjudicate his grievance, telegraphed as follows:

"FORT BUFORD, N. D., Dec. 6, 1893
"GROVER CLEVELAND, President U. S., Washington:
"Have been injured, am utterly unable to do duty; am
suffering and cannot get any one to look after my case.
Please take the matter up for me."
"ABRAHAM BEARD, Private Co. B, 25th Inf."

It appears that the only rupture this progressive
darkey suffers from is the rupture of his relations
with the Army, an unfeeling court-martial having
decided that his telegraphic statement was false,
and sentenced him to dishonorable discharge, with
confinement in the guard house at Fort Buford for
four months. Republics are indeed ungrateful. If
it had not been for the gentlemen of color where
would have been our great war, our Army heroes,
prize money and pensions? And should this poor
ruptured descendant of "Africa's sunny fountains"
receive such unfeeling treatment from the lineal
successor of the father of his country! Here is a
theme for populist resolutions. The very least
atonement that can be accorded to Beard is to send
him to Congress.

The old saw that "it is an ill wind which blows
nobody good," has received an apt illustration the
last week in the loss of the old *Kearsarge*. The
men released by the wreck of this ship will find
speedy demand from some of the new ships sched-
uled to go into commission during the next few
months. The Navy Department views with con-
cern the condition of affairs with regard to crews
for the new ships, and it is not easy to see in what
way the difficulty is to be gotten over.

The occasion of the U. S. S. *Lancaster* sailing for
home was made the excuse for a great demonstra-
tion in port, and the "Homeward Bound" pennant
hoisted from her main truck was one of the wonders
of the flag maker's art. Made of silk, and not less
than six hundred feet in length and with a final
bladder at the end it floated proudly aloft a sight
for all good sailors. Some surmises as to the con-
tents of the bladder were indulged in, for the pen-
nant floated straight up from the mainmast, and it
is said that the apothecary of the ship tried the ex-
periment of filling the bladder with the well known
hydrogen compound expressed by the formula of
H. Cl. The *Lancaster* will come home via the Suez
Canal and may be expected in the course of the
next two months.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

CONGRESS is moving very slowly in matters relat-
ing to the Army and Navy, and there is little pros-
pect of much favorable legislation for either Service
during the present session. About the only meas-
ure for the passage of which there seems to be
much hope is the bill to repeal the unpopular law
which prohibits soldiers from re-enlisting after ten
years of service. The Committees on Military Af-
fairs of both the Senate and the House of Repre-
sentatives appreciate the fact that a serious mis-
take was made in passing this law, and they are
anxious to secure its repeal at the earliest practical
moment, so as to give the Army the benefit of the
continuous service of some of the best men in its
ranks who would have to drop out upon the expira-
tion of their present enlistments if the law should
remain in force. It is the belief of some of the
members of the committees that the law has al-
ready done much mischief, and it is proposed to
stop its operations as soon as possible.

The Joint Sub Committee on the personnel of the
Navy, appointed under the Meyer resolution, do
not seem to be getting along very rapidly. They
had hoped to be able to report in time to have their
proposed measure acted upon during the present
session, but the present outlook is for very slow
work, and the probability is that if a plan should
be agreed upon during the present session it would
not be acted upon before the adjournment. The
next session will be a short one at which there will
be great difficulty in getting any special legislation
through, and it is, therefore, probable that the pre-
sent Congress will expire without the enactment of
the reorganization bill. The testimony collected
and the conclusions reached will be useful to the
next Congress, however, and thus the work may
not be entirely lost.

While there is little reason to hope for any legis-
lation for the improvement of either Service during
the present session of Congress, there is little prob-
ability that there will be any laws passed that will
be detrimental to either. The probability is that
they will be let alone. The members of the com-
mittees are inclined to be rather conservative, as
was illustrated by the Military Committee on the
proposition to reduce the number of officers in some
of the staff corps. It is believed that proposition
has now been definitely abandoned.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, will come for-
ward from time to time whenever occasion offers
with his proposition to abolish all retired lists, but
he is not taken seriously in this matter by the
House, and there is no danger of his securing the
passage of his bill. He will, however, interpose
every possible parliamentary obstacle in the way of
any increase in the retired lists, and he may be able
to prevent the placing on such lists of some meri-
torious officers who by reason of resignations from
the Service cannot be retired without a special act
of Congress.

The Committee on Military Affairs has not made much progress with the Army Appropriation bill, but their work on the Military Academy bill shows that they have a disposition to cut appropriations down to the lowest possible limit, and that the appropriation will be considerably lower than the estimates. The Committee on Naval Affairs has made much more rapid progress with the Naval bill, and it is understood they have not found it necessary to cut the appropriations much below the estimates.

The Naval Committee is heartily in favor of the policy of continuing the work of building up the new Navy, and if their views could be carried into effect in legislation there would be no reason to complain of the progress that would be made for the next few years in adding vessels to the naval lists. They will give the Secretary all he asks for in his estimates for continuing the work on vessels already authorized during the next fiscal year, and it is expected they will report in favor of the authorization of at least three or four vessels of different types. The majority of the members of the Committee concur with Secretary Herbert in his views in regard to the desirability of increasing the number of battleships in the Navy as rapidly as possible for the next few years, so as to give the United States the nucleus of a heavily armed and armored fleet around which a large number of cruisers could be hastily extemporized from the merchant service in case of war. In view of the present temper of Congress, and the low condition of the Treasury, the Committee may determine that it will not be wise to report in favor of the construction of any more battleships at present, and in that event it is probable smaller vessels of various types will be recommended.

AMERICAN HORSEMEN.

THE Army, and more especially the cavalry, owe thanks to Colonel Theodore Ayrault Dodge for the sympathetic appreciation of their character and services to which he gives expression in his recently published volume entitled "Riders of Many Lands." "Why," he asks, "is the profession

"Riders of Many Lands. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, author of 'The Campaign of Chancellorsville,' 'A Bird's Eye View of Our Civil War,' 'Patrocles and Penelope, a Chat in the Sad die,' 'Great Captains,' Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, etc., etc. Illustrated with numerous drawings, by Frederic Remington, and from photographs of oriental subjects. New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1894.

which, honorably filled, is the noblest of all professions, if courage, endurance, and all the most manly qualities in their highest expression can ennoble a profession, looked on askance by all Americans?" Why, indeed; and Colonel Dodge abundantly shows in this volume how unjust the average civilian's estimate of the Army is. "It is no doubt natural," he says, "that we Americans should be a nation of army haters, but it is a pity that for the scruple of thanks our little Army ever gets there should be so many ounces of grumbling. Uncle Sam has no public servants who work so faithfully and endure such hardship and danger. Why should sixty-five million Americans still harbor an inherited rancor against thirty thousand of our own countrymen because they professionally wear a uniform? The volunteers were always the pets of the nation; the regulars came in for more than their share of abuse. And yet what generals won our battles? What troops stood such decimation? That a volunteer deserves a certain credit beyond a regular for equal service, no one will be found to dispute; but let us not forget the one in the services of the other."

This may not seem quite germane to a discussion of horses and horsemen, but it naturally follows from a consideration of what our troopers have done. No one that we know has studied the horseman in all conditions, in all times, and in all lands, more thoroughly than Colonel Dodge, and his deliberate conclusion is that the American rider, as represented by the Indian and by his compeer, the cavalryman of the United States Army, holds the palm. As we write the story comes of an order given by the Emperor of Germany to an officer of the Second Dragon Guards to ride the ninety-nine miles between Berlin and Dresden as though he were carrying an urgent message to the King of Saxony in time of war. He was ordered to avoid

the high road, and take roundabout ways to escape the observation of a supposititious enemy, and this may have somewhat increased the distance, but not sufficiently to approach the feats of American cavalrymen under like conditions. This German rider, who covered the distance in twenty-two hours, was in such a condition at the end that he fainted away after delivering his message. Couriers bearing the news of Thornburg's disaster in 1879 rode one hundred and seventy miles in less than twenty-four hours. Colonel Mackenzie, in 1873, carried his command one hundred and forty-five miles in twenty-eight hours, beating the Indians in a sharp fight within that time. Feats exceeding that of this German rider are recorded of General Merritt, Colonel Lawton, Colonel Henry, Captain Fountain, Captain A. E. Wood, Fourth Cavalry; Captain Dodge, with his troop; Captain Fehér, Lieutenant Roe Wood and Lieutenant Scott. "Rides of from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty miles have repeatedly been made within the day and night by our ordinary troop horses when not specially prepared for the work, and over very bad ground, and it is extremely rare that they have suffered serious injury." A similar story is told by Captain Charles King in an article in the Cosmopolitan magazine for January.

Colonel Dodge's book, from which we take these facts, is a collection in one volume of articles appearing last year in Harper's magazine and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. A charming volume it is, with its lively text, full of interest and anecdote, its handsome print, and the effective reproductions of Remington's drawings, and of oriental photographs, illuminating each chapter. It is not a connected narrative or treatise, and its author aptly describes it as "A globe trotter's *pot-au-feu* of horse flesh, with a seasoning of chestnuts." But the chestnuts give as racy a flavor to this *pot-au-feu*, as they are wont to do to the dressing for the Thanksgiving turkey. Colonel Dodge is an enthusiastic horseman, he has had a wide experience, and that he has given special study to the subject of horsemanship is indicated not only by this volume but by others preceding it.

AUXILIARY WAR VESSELS.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board of officers to consider the advisability of turning a number of the whale-back class of vessels into auxiliary war ships. A large builder on the lakes has, as we have already noted, been in Washington recently conferring with Mr. Herbert in reference to making use of some of his ships for naval vessels. Many officers consider that the whale-back could be converted into a most formidable harbor defence vessel and on account of the little free-board they present, and their deflective sides, which could be armored, valuable additions would be made to the Navy in an emergency, with but little cost and at short notice. Their high bows and cigar shaped stems would render them dangerous ships for rams, and it is believed, further, they could be made of even less surface to present an enemy, and with but little alteration practically turned into monitors, with the exception of the turrets. Ordnance officers say they could be mounted with heavy guns, and with their light draft and great speed would be equal in a fight to the monitor *Miantonomoh*. Many naval officers look with favor upon the suggestion of the Western ship-builder. Mr. Clowes, in a paper recently read before the United Service Institute, declared that no vessel that cannot be sacrificed ought to be deliberately employed as a ram, and that for ramming purposes a little ship is as good as a big one. At the same time Mr. Clowes holds to the opinion that it is hopeless to effectively ram a ship that has sea room, even if she be of greatly inferior speed. He cites seventy-four examples of the intentional employment of the ram, resulting in the loss of fifteen ships. The ram unintentionally employed, both in action and in peace time, has been much more fatal.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Sir Edward Reed is occupied just now with the construction of a foreign cruiser which has no armor at all, but which he regards as the very best vessel to do mischief under favoring conditions. Much of the current reasoning concerning naval matters

seems to us to ignore what is the most persistent and permanent factor in warfare on the seas, and that is the chances of war. Vessels with so low a freeboard that they are difficult to hit, that are light of foot, and that are commanded by men who have not yet reached the age of undue conservatism, but are still ready to take desperate chances, will, in our judgment, have an important influence upon the results of coming naval battles. The stupidity of the English Boards of Admiralty should not mislead us in this country as to the controlling factors in a system of naval defence adapted to our situation, to the actually existing public sentiment, and to our national genius as a quick-witted, resourceful people, bold in conceiving and courageous in executing even to recklessness. What we have most of all to fear is a too conservative regard for foreign precedents. It is ours to make precedents, not to follow them. We did it in the time of Paul Jones, and we can do it and ought to do it now. In 1866 a friend of Sir Edw. Reed described him as "a man of practical ability, who was fighting the battle of practical men against party intrigue, family interest and such things imported so commonly into public affairs." It would appear that Mr. Reed has been worsted in this fight, if we may judge from what was said by him recently at a public banquet in England. Referring to the fact that between the years 1863 and 1870, when consulted by the Board of Admiralty, he advised them not to put their trust any longer in wooden ships but to build them of iron, he declared upon his honor that if he had foreseen some of the insanities to which successive Boards of Admiralty had lent themselves he would have given them the opposite advice.

As has been repeatedly stated in the JOURNAL the course at the Naval War College this summer is assured, and directions have already been given by the Secretary for the preparation of a series of lectures to be delivered to the new class. There is no doubt that the eight thousand appropriation necessary for the maintenance of the school this year will be made by Congress as the House committee has signified its intention of allowing the money. Secretary Herbert's well known advocacy of the continuance of this valuable institution is indorsed by nearly the entire membership of the naval committee. The appropriation for the War College, it is understood, will have no effect on the annual amounts appropriated for the Naval Torpedo Station, contrary to the belief among some naval officers who were afraid the committee would lop off there in order to provide for the War College.

It is at present that the need of this College is most imperative. Our new Navy, small but good, will soon be in condition to adequately defend the country, if properly placed, combined and fought. The time has come when we must learn the art of combining it properly; must know the strategic value of our bays and headlands; must deliberate upon tactical formations suitable for our modern ships; must in fine, study the "Art of War." Our seamanship is good; our gunnery is accurate; but they will not avail us, unless we make ourselves familiar with the principles and practice of that art by which alone these virtues may be made effective in war against an enemy.

The discussion of the naval needs of the Empire still continues in England, and those who believe in increasing the number of warships are making the most of the opportunity offered by an awakened public sentiment in urging their opinions. Mr. Balfour is quoted as saying: "Recollect that though you may raise and drill a regiment in a comparatively brief space of time—it is a question of getting the men and paying the money; no payments, no energy, no organization of which you can possibly have the command will enable you to put to sea a ship of war in less, say, than an interval of three years." The Army and Navy Gazette rightly argues that something more than a navy is needed to make a war decisive, and refers to the Brazilian struggle as an evidence of the inability of supremacy at sea to obtain good results on land. Unless the war can be carried into the enemy's country the sacrifice to obtain naval supremacy will be made to little purpose.

THE Inspector General of the Army in his annual report mentions the large amount of candy purchased by soldiers from the canteen. This would appear to show that company commanders do not act with proper judgment when they make a saving on the sugar ration. Every one who lives on a plain fare, as does the soldier, has a craving for sweets in some form, and if his craving cannot be gratified at the table he has recourse to candy, or perhaps to some form of spirits, as a desirable carbonaceous compound. All the sugar ration to which the soldier is entitled should be given him with his food, and there are many ways in which this can be done. Nothing that can be purchased for him with the proceeds of the sale of his sugar can replace it as an agreeable condiment or article of food. The restriction of the sugar ration would appear to be a clear case of saving at the spigot to waste at the bung.

AN opinion of considerable interest to Chaplains of the Army was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last. It settles a long mooted question in regard to the longevity pay status of Chaplains (not commissioned) appointed under the act of 1,838. It was held by the attorney in the case, Mr. Joseph W. Stryker, of Washington, that chaplains so appointed held an office and rank in the Army, and that such time of service is, and was always, computable for longevity pay. The claim of James A. M. La Tourette, deceased, was made the test case, and it was decided in favor of his heirs. The Court holds that Chaplains appointed by the Council of Administration should be considered, according to the understanding and intention of Congress, as holding the office and rank of Chaplain in the Army, and consequently as in the military-service, within the meaning of the longevity pay act.

THE War Department this week ordered board of officers to meet at all the important Army posts for the examination of candidates for admission to West Point. These examinations will be held beginning March 1, when it is expected about one hundred and seventy-one candidates and alternates will appear for the ordeal. The experiment tried last year of having these examinations at different points in the country, rather than subjected boys to the expense of proceeding to West Point, was so successful, that it is stated the system will be made permanent. Cadets who came to West Point from the far West and who were rejected frequently were put to heavy expenses for travelling to and from home, and some candidates, it is said, were prevented from taking the examination on account of their lack of funds. The boards will supervise the examinations only, but will not examine or pass upon the papers. All of them will be forwarded to West Point and there acted upon by the Academic Board. The number of candidates appointed this year is about the average.

THERE is no truth in the statement telegraphed from Chicago this week to the effect that orders have been issued transferring the 13th Infantry from Fort Sheridan to the Pacific Coast. At Army headquarters it is stated that no such change has been decided upon, and that it is extremely doubtful if any important transfers of troops will be made at all during the coming spring. The idea that the 15th Infantry will be given a change of base because of the Hedberg incident is scouted. Nothing has yet developed as a result of the inspection made by Lieut.-Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General, into the condition of affairs at Fort Sheridan. He has made a long written report, but it has not been submitted to the Secretary of War. When he returned from Chicago he made a verbal statement to the Secretary, the nature of which has not been made public. The detailed written report the Secretary told him to keep until such time as he might call for it. As the War Department gives no heed to the newspaper criticism upon the discipline at Fort Sheridan it naturally reaches conclusions very different from those obtained from reading the Chicago papers.

THE request of Major Throckmorton of the Artillery, to be placed on the retired list under the thirty years' service clause, has been referred to the

President for action. Major Throckmorton is now undergoing suspension, and has asked to be restored to duty and retired. It is understood that he has not finally accepted the lucrative position under the New York City Government, offered to him, and is debarred from accepting it so long as he remains on the active list of the Army. Major Throckmorton's terms of suspension will not expire for another year. He would not ordinarily retire until May 17, 1906. All the papers relating to the suspension and the request for retirement have been sent to the White House at the President's direction. There is a difference of opinion as to operation in his case of the law prohibiting Army officers from accepting civil office, but the decision of the War Department in such a case practically determines it.

THE vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, occasioned by the retirement this week of Lieut.-Col. George B. Dandy, will not be filled before the coming week. Notwithstanding that there are numerous applicants from civil life for the place it is fully the intention of the authorities to make the appointment from the Lieutenants of the line of the Army. The candidates most prominently mentioned in this connection are Lieuts. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Artillery; Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery, and Lieut. George B. Duncan, 4th Artillery.

THE country rejoices with the families and friends of the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, that the disaster which deprives us of this gallant old ship was not attended with any loss of life. It is bad but it might have been worse. The officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* are expected in New York by another week, and then we shall have a full account of the circumstances attending the disaster, and an official inquiry as to the responsibility for the wreck. With all the saving circumstances we may still join with Margaret E. Sangster, who contributes to *Harper's Weekly* three stanzas, the last of which is this:

Our pride and hope in the days of yore,
Lost on the reef of Roncadore,
Where the churned foam breaks on the yellow shingle,
And the sullen currents meet and mingle,
Vale, *Kearsarge*! Our hearts are sore
For the loss on the reef of Roncadore.

THE assignment of Lieut. Comdr. Emory to the command of the *Petrel* will commit the duty of patrolling the Bering Sea to an officer whose acquaintance with that part of the world is most valuable, he having served on the *Thetis* for a long time in that sea. Lieut. Comdr. Emory will relieve Lieut. Comdr. Dayton on the China station, and will bring the ship to the Pacific coast soon after assuming command. Mrs. Emory will probably join her husband in San Francisco.

IN a letter dated Jan. 12, 1894, Captain B. F. Pickering, U. S. N., says: "At 5 A. M. the *Aquidaban* was sighted coming in, not flying the admiral's flag. She was fired at by all the forts, and stood toward and anchored near the *Tamandare*, returning the fire, but only occasionally, with her large guns. It was a remarkable sight to see this vessel coming in before all the forts and batteries, and seemingly without any injury at all. I hear from a good source that she was struck twice, but without material injury. Two men were slightly wounded, sufficiently so to require their being sent to the hospital. As near as can be counted, the shots fired at the *Aquidaban* aggregated 100, in return to which the *Aquidaban* fired twenty-five times."

THE January number of the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association is an excellent professional number. It contains "Military Reconnaissance," by Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf.; "Conversations on Cavalry," Prince Kraft Zu Hohenlohe Ingelfingen—translated by Lieut. Carl Reichman, 9th Inf. Sixth Conversation—Reconstruction of the Cavalry After 1815; Riding Instructions and Riding Inspections. Seventh Conversation—The Squadron of Instruction, Drill Regulations, Sport and Professional Equestrianism. "Chapters from 'Organization and Tactics,'" by Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf. Chapter IV.—Historical Sketch of the Organization and Tactics of Modern Cavalry. "Military Food," by Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, asst. surg., U. S. A. "A Portable Ramp," by Capt. W. H. Carter, 6th Cav. "Professional Notes" contain the Buford Memorial; the Calibre .38 Revolver; Army Veterinary Surgeons; Rhythmic Rules of Horsemanship; A Leap in the Dark.

A DESPATCH from Odessa states that Colonel Gregoroff, commanding a regiment of Russian cavalry, was hanged Feb. 12, for betraying military secrets to Austria during the past two years, for which he received 25,000 francs annually.

THERE seems to be a desire on the part of many company commanders who have now thoroughly tested the new Drill Regulations, that provision be made in all drills and ceremonies for single rank formation when organizations are reduced in number.

THE *Leavenworth Times*, referring to the fact that during the last two months not a single soldier has deserted from Fort Leavenworth and that for three months not a man has escaped from the Military Prison, says: "It is probably the presence of the student officers and the example set by them that has brought this change."

IN Germany the captain of a battery stationed in Berlin recently condemned an artilleryman to several hours of extra drill daily as a punishment for "Beachtung eines königlichen Dienstpferdes" (insulting a horse in the royal service) by calling the noble animal a "pig." This seems to be a step in progress toward the sentiment of exaggerated royalty which led a Roman Emperor to command that his horse should be accorded imperial honors.

THE *Boston Budget* says: "Article 49, par. 678, of the Army Regulations, require that officers arriving at the seat of Government will report at the Adjutant General's Office and there record their names and residence in the city. In compliance with the above regulations more than 57 per cent. of all the officers who have registered within the past year inscribed opposite their names 'Ebbitt House.' The Ebbitt is still the favorite resort of the officers of the two Services, and it was never in better form than it has been under the management of Mr. H. C. Burch. He is not only an excellent host but a courteous and kindly gentleman, who makes his house a home for those who sojourn under his roof."

THE *New York Herald*, whose information concerning the Emperor of Germany, his movements and doings, is always minute, recently published a despatch from a Berlin correspondent which says: "In conversation with some personal friends the Kaiser said that he would take advantage of the first possible opportunity to pay a visit to the United States." The last emperor who visited us was poor Dom Pedro. If Kaiser Wilhelm should be the next the contrast would be marked. We agree with the *Herald* that if he should come "this great Republic will show him many things undreamt of in his philosophy and imperial catechism."

IT is said there is a strange Bazaine scandal in the air, which will materialize when McMahon's memoirs are published, reports the London correspondent of the *New York Times*. The allegation is that these memoirs will show Bazaine innocent and reveal a conspiracy of French civilian politicians to head off the possibility of a military dictatorship succeeding to power by making a criminal scapegoat of Bazaine, thus popularly discrediting all the imperial generals and the Army as a whole. The story goes that this revelation is so compromising to many persons still alive and prominent that McMahon's widow shrinks from issuing the memoirs during her lifetime, but that Bazaine's widow and his son, now an officer in the Spanish Army, are insisting on its immediate publication.

IT is the misfortune of our officers at Fort Sheridan to live within the immediate vicinity of one of the most active and enterprising newspaper centres in the United States, and they and their affairs are the sport of much hostile newspaper gossip, concerning which the *Grocer*, a trade paper, says: "The Chicago papers have been pitching into the affairs at Fort Sheridan since the death of Captain Alfred Hedberg, 15th Infantry. Mrs. Hedberg, wife of the deceased, has been the most prominent in the accusations against the garrison, the soldiers' mess and post canteen seeming to form the principal subject of criticism. A representative of the *Grocer* visited Fort Sheridan and made a thorough investigation and found that the evils reported have been greatly exaggerated. The canteen or store is under the supervision of Captain Stafford, 15th Infantry, who is especially detailed for that work. He is one of the best canteen officers in the Army and is always looking out for the comforts of his men. The mess is run on a good basis and several old soldiers who were on the rifle team last summer claim it is as good food if not better than that served at other military posts. The canteen and mess is under Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Infantry, commanding the post. The men and officers are high in their praise of the commanding officer."

THE anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, this week, February 12, was duly and patriotically honored and observed in many sections of the country.

A RECENT despatch from San Francisco gives promission of friction at the Presidio between Col. William M. Graham, 1st U. S. Art., Brevet Brigadier General, the post commander, and Lieut.-Col. S. B. M. Young, 4th U. S. Cav., the second in command. Gen. Graham, as is well known, is a fine soldier, but has the soldier's choleric temper, and is apt to be sometimes a little too stern in his official dealings with his subordinates. Col. Young, aggrieved at some action of Gen. Graham, preferred charges against the latter, and, as in duty bound, forwarded them to post headquarters for transmission to Gen. Ruger, the Department Commander. Gen. Graham on receiving them at once put the colonel under arrest, but what action he took on the charges is not so far stated. This is the gist of the despatch, which leaves the matter at present in somewhat indefinite shape.

Great naval engagements with modern vessels and modern appliances of war are still in vogue, the latest being that between the *Melaban* and the *Pentheroy*, reported exclusively in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for February by James Creelman. Meanwhile these modern vessels and modern appliances are lying, "like a painted ship upon a painted sea," in Brazilian waters, where the engagement under the orders of Admiral Walker—not he of the Navy, but he of the *Cosmopolitan*—is supposed to have taken place. Perhaps it is as well that the record of such naval engagements should be writ, not in blood but in the printer's ink that adorns the handsome pages of this popular magazine. This number of the *Cosmopolitan* also has an illustrated article on "The Designing and Building of a War Ship."

COLONEL HUGHES, I. G., as the result of an inspection of St. John's College, Fordham, recommends Cadet Captain Joseph L. Bayard, of Indiana, for a commission in the Army, and reports that the military department has done exceedingly well under the military instructor, Lt. C. R. Edwards, 23d Inf. who has given thorough satisfaction to the faculty. Lt. W. P. Burnham, 6th Inf., military instructor at St. John's School, Manlius, is spoken of in equally high terms as one peculiarly well fitted for his duties, who is in good accord with the superintendent, and who is a member of the faculty as instructor in mathematics and surveying. Capt. H. Newlan, 7th Cavalry, reports a marked improvement at Cornell under the instruction of Lt. George Bell, Jr., 3d Infantry. At Fairfield Seminary Capt. H. Catley retired, has already succeeded in establishing the department on a good military basis in regard to organization and discipline, and made some progress in the instruction and drill of the students. The work of Capt. E. J. Stivers, retired, at Clinton Liberal Institute, at Fort Plain, is highly commended. Capt. Stivers, who was last week relieved of this duty, in addition to his retired pay, received from the college a stipend of \$700 with part house. Col. Hughes is somewhat critical upon the Cathedral School of St. Paul, at Garden City. The battalion did not display its usual smartness in the exercises of this year as compared with last year. This may be attributed in some measure to the lack of music.

In a paper read before the Military Society of Ireland, by Judge O'Connor Morris, on Cromwell as a soldier we are told that he "had most of the gifts of famous chiefs—imagination, judgment, administrative power, the faculty of command in the highest degree, resolution, boldness, and, above all, in sight and readiness on the field of battle. Had he had the training of Turenne or Conde, he probably might have equalled both; but Cromwell never liked war until he had passed his fortieth year. He was usually opposed to inferior men, and he was certainly out-maneuvred on the only occasion when his adversary was a real soldier. He was a great military genius; he exhibited the gifts of a true strategist in his campaign in Ireland; and he would have crushed Charles in a few months had he held from the first the place of Essex. As a tactician he stood in the foremost rank, deficient as he might be in routine. He had pre-eminently the skill to which the victories of the seventeenth century were mainly due. He always seized the occasion when his horsemen could be launched forward with powerful effect, and he always kept a reserve in hand to follow up and assure success. His greatest achievement as a chief, however, was the organization of his renowned army. His capacity in this respect was wonderful, and he unquestionably fashioned an instrument of war of strength and temper so complete and flawless that England had never possessed its equal."

BOARDS for the physical and mental examination of appointees as Cadets to the U. S. Military Academy will be in order in a few days at various points ranging from Fort Warren, Mass., to Presidio of San Francisco. We wish the young aspirants for military honors all possible good luck.

THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia is one of the most substantial institutions in the country. It presents a showing of nearly twenty-three millions gross assets, a reserve of twenty millions and surplus of \$2,761,484.93, and over nine thousand new policies written during 1893 for a total of \$24,255,298. In all it has 47,485 policies, insuring \$124,287,718.

At the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the then unknown Northwest, Lewis in his letter to Jefferson from Fort Mandan said: "I have sent a journal kept by one of the sergeants to Capt. Stoddard, my agent at St. Louis, in order as much as possible to multiply the chances of saving something." This is supposed to refer to a diary kept by Sergt. Floyd, which has just been discovered in the archives of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

SPEAKING of a parade in San Francisco Jan. 27, in which Light Batteries D and F, 5th U. S. Artillery, took part, the *Pacific Militant* says: "In numbers the parade of the Regulars was small but it was not a show of quantity, but of quality. A good deal of fun is generally evoked by the apparent youthfulness of most of the militia, but it might have been noticed by any ordinary observant person that the majority of the officers and rank and file of the Regulars consisted mostly of beardless youths and men." As the youngest officer in these two batteries is twenty-nine years old this month, and the oldest officer is several years past his half century, it makes them all very happy to be called "beardless youths." We hope that, for the benefit of the officers referred to, the *Militant* will busy itself in circulating this report among the young ladies of San Francisco. To be troubled with youngness is a common failing among the officers of our Army, who longingly wait upon the slow-moving years that bring promotion, and the officers of the 5th Artillery are not sinners in this respect beyond the rest.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Football reform now seems assured and the danger of annihilation, which might have come to the robust college sport if another season like 1893 were attempted, has passed, or nearly so. The efforts of the University Athletic Club to purify the sport, which for a time called upon the devoted head of the club rather severe criticism, has at last been seconded by the leading colleges of the country and the more brutal features will be eliminated. It is generally agreed that mass plays are responsible for most of the roughness, and that this style of work must be done away with as much as possible, if more open play, more free kicking and less brutality are to result. Harvard does not like the idea of a total elimination of the wedge, as there are a few Deland ghosts still stalking about the Cambridge campus. The chances are that the mass plays will be restricted, except in the opening play."

RECENT DEATHS.

P. A. SURGEON JAMES F. KEENEY, U. S. N., who died Feb. 10, at La Union, being attached to the *Ranger*, was appointed an assistant surgeon in 1888, and a passed assistant surgeon in 1891. He was appointed from Illinois.

CHAPLAIN ALEX. GILMORE, U. S. A., who died at Ancora, N. J., Jan. 28, was appointed a post chaplain in 1870, and in 1879 was retired at his own request, being over 62 years of age.

PAYMASTER CHARLES A. MCDANIEL, U. S. N., who died Feb. 6, at Dayton, Ohio, was appointed from Ohio Jan. 19, 1865, and attained the grade of paymaster Sept. 3, 1871. He was an efficient officer with an excellent record. He was never married, but leaves a venerable father, three sisters and an only brother to mourn his loss.

1ST LIEUTENANT LEIGHTON FINLEY, 10th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Custer, died at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12, as the result of an operation upon his leg, which was broken by an unmanageable horse during drill at Fort Custer in October last. Lieut. Finley was appointed from his native State, South Carolina, to the 15th Infantry in 1879, was soon afterwards transferred to the 10th Cavalry, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1887. He did excellent service in the field against the Indians on several occasions and once highly distinguished himself by a charge through a body of Apaches, who had almost captured Gen. Grierson, and rescued him. His death will cause sorrow to a large circle of friends.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD W. HINKS colonel, U. S. A., retired, who died Feb. 14, at Cambridge, Mass., after a long and painful illness, served with great distinction in the War of the Rebellion. In April, 1861, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, almost immediately afterwards appointed lieutenant colonel of the 8th Mass. Vols., resigned his commission in 2d Cavalry in June 1861, was appointed colonel, 19th Mass. Vols. in August, 1861, and brigadier general of volunteers. For his gallantry and meritorious services he received the brevets of brigadier and major general. He was severely wounded at Antietam. He resigned in 1865, was appointed lieutenant colonel, 4th U. S. Inf., in 1868, and received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general in the Regular Army for his gallantry at Antietam and Petersburg. He was transferred to the 25th Inf. in 1869 and retired with the rank of colonel on account of wounds in line of duty Dec. 15, 1870.

CAPTAIN DANIEL PRATT MANSIX, U. S. Marine Corps, an officer of a long and honorable career, died February 6 at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., from cancer of the stomach. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of the Marine Corps in February, 1865, and attained the grade of captain in December, 1885. During the early part of the war he served as Captain's Clerk, U. S. N., was appointed acting master's mate in 1863, and served in that capacity until appointed to the Marine Corps. On that occasion he was highly complimented by Admiral Porter. He was buried with military honors, the honorary pall bearers being Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Col. Heywood, Capt. Howell, Maj. Nicholson, Rear Admiral Shufeldt, Capt. C. Chase, Gen. McKeever, Maj. Lowry and Surg. Dickson.

MRS. LOUISE R. KENT, who died recently at Chicago, aged 94, was the widow of Richard W. Kent, who was a Captain in the 14th U. S. Inf. in the war of 1812.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD BLAKE, son of the late Chaplain Charles M. Blake, U. S. A., died at San Francisco, January 17. During the latter part of the war he served as an officer of the 40th U. S. Colored Infantry.

MR. JOHN B. LAMONT, for many years an honored citizen of Courtland county, New York, died at his home in McGrawville on Sunday last, Feb. 11. He was the father of the present Secretary of War, the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont.

CAPTAIN HANSON H. CREWS, who resigned as Captain 4th U. S. Cav., Dec. 24, 1882, died Jan. 30, 1894, at Denver, Col. He served gallantly during the war as an officer of Illinois troops, and was appointed to the regular army in 1866.

MRS. KERNAN, wife of Captain Francis J. Kernan, U. S. A. Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, and daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. A., died Feb. 1 at San Antonio. She was much beloved in her circle of friends, and deep sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband.

THE California Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Capt. John Mason Norvell, 12th U. S. Inf., say: "During the past few years our Companion has been a martyr to rheumatism, contracted during his severe frontier service; his sufferings were severe; but he bore them uncomplainingly and like the gallant soldier he was. At the time of his death he was residing in Detroit, Mich., the home of his childhood, where he was well known and respected, and he was borne to his grave by the loving hands of our Companions of the Commandery of Michigan."

THE funeral of Musician Charles Moll, Light Battery "F," 2d Art., whose death was reported last week, was attended by every officer and enlisted man at Fort Riley, as Musician Moll was a favorite with all who knew him. He acted quite strangely, evidently was under great excitement and appeared as one demented. He wandered from the barracks during the night and must have walked into the river, as he could have had no reason to do himself bodily injury. The river became frozen immediately after his disappearance; the ice breaking up slightly his body was discovered on Sunday, Feb. 4. Musician Moll was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1848. He was an excellent soldier and a man of a kind and gentle disposition. He served in the 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war. Aug. 7, 1869, he enlisted in the Regular Army, being assigned to Battery "F," 2d Art. Had he lived until August next, he would have completed 25 years' service in the battery.

MOTHER MARY JEROME, who died Feb. 5 at the Convent of Mercy, Independence, Missouri, was formerly Miss Shubrick, daughter of the late Comdr. Shubrick, U. S. Navy, and niece of the late Admiral du Pont. She was born at Louviers, Del., Nov. 14, 1830. Possessed of many rare gifts of mind and body, descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, surrounded by devoted relatives and friends, and with everything to make life desirable, at the early age of twenty-two she determined to give all up and devote the rest of her life to the service of God and his suffering members, the poor, in the humble garb of a sister of Mercy. "To feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the afflicted, visit the sick and those in prison" was her motto for forty-one long years her daily life, often amidst great privations, through cold and heat, storm and shine! How many souls she brought to God, how many weary and broken-hearted she comforted, will only be known on the day when every one accounts for his work. To the sisters in her charge, she was always a tender and loving mother, and nobly did they repay her care and affection, in the many months of suffering that were hers at the close of her life. She has gone to her reward, which all who knew and loved her, feel will be very great, for "inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Pensions on Tuesday ordered a favorable report on the bill granting a pension at the rate of thirty dollars per month to Julia E. Lock, of Sterling, Va., formerly widow of the late Gen. Daniel McCook.

The House Committee on War Claims has reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of George J. Campbell, late a first Lieutenant in the 3d Cav., for a balance of salary alleged to be due him on account of his service in the Army of the United States.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has ordered favorably reported to the Senate bill authorizing the President to nominate Gen. Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana, late U. S. A., to the position of A. Q. M. with the rank of Captain, and to place him on the retired list with rank and pay of Captain. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1838. He resigned March 1, 1855, and served as Colonel, Brig. General and Major-General during the war, resigning his volunteer commission May, 1865. The Senate bill appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of the owners and crew of the schooner *Henry R. Tilton*, sunk off Sandy Hook by a deflected projectile from a gun fired on the Sandy Hook proving ground, was also reported favorably. The bill appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of allowing the Secretary of War to experiment with the Eli Norris gasoline projectile was laid on the table.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress an estimate submitted by the Secretary of the Navy for a deficiency of appropriation of \$40,000 to be made immediately available to replace certain steam engineering stores destroyed by fire at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Dec. 6, 1893.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House of Representatives deficiency estimates for the current fiscal year to the amount of \$2,367,855.59 to be paid out of the general funds of the Treasury, and \$1,058,352.52 for the postal service to be paid out of the postal revenues.

Representative Dingley, from the Joint Congressional Commission on the reform of administrative methods in the Government Departments, has reported to the House a bill that is of special interest to Army and Navy officers having charge of Government property, and to disbursing officers of the Government generally. The bill proposes to discontinue the examination by the Auditors of the Treasury of such returns for property as are now forwarded to them, and its effect will be to greatly expedite the settlement of all these property accounts. The report accompanying the bill says in part: "There is much confusion in the laws and regulations governing the returns for property, and there is necessity for some modification and simplification thereof."

It is estimated that this change will result in a saving of many months in the settlement of certain classes of accounts, and will save \$15,000 per year to the Government in the expense of auditing accounts.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs finally disposed of the controversy over the appointment of Cadet Benjamin L. Brockway, of Sumner County, Alabama, to the Naval Academy. Brockway was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as a cadet for the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, on account of the failure of Representative Strait, of that district to recommend a candidate. Mr. Strait, in calling the attention of the House to the matter, said he had not received notice of the vacancy. The files of the Department showed that he had been notified and that the Secretary, following a well-established precedent, had appointed Brockway to fill the vacancy. The Committee has reported a joint resolution providing for the appointment of another cadet from the Fifth South Carolina District and a bill providing that hereafter all appointment to fill such vacancies must be made from residents of the district for which the vacancy occurs. The Committee quote sections 1513, 1514 and 1517, and say:

These laws must be construed together. It was evidently the intention of the law to have every Congressional district in the United States represented at the U. S. Naval Academy. The policy is sound and obvious. The intention of the law is not to give a place to the representative but to his district; otherwise his choice would not be restricted to his district. If the Representative fails to nominate by the time named then the Secretary is authorized to appoint. Why? That the district may not be unrepresented in the Naval Academy. What is the Secretary to fill by appointment? The vacancy left unfilled by the failure of the Representative. The Secretary is authorized to do only what the Representative could have done, to wit: Name a cadet who is an actual resident of the district in which there is a vacancy. An appointment from Alabama does not fill a vacancy from South Carolina; the vacancy still exists. The Secretary is nowhere authorized to make any appointment at large; he can only appoint from a district upon failure of the Representative. If the Secretary is not by the law confined to the district in his appointments the number at large would be greater than ten, in violation of law. The Secretary of the Navy, in the appointment of Brockway, has followed what seems to be the uniform precedent. How, during all these years, successive Secretaries should have misconstrued the plain meaning of the law is not readily understood by your committee; and, that the practice may go no further, your com-

mittee recommends the accompanying bill, amendatory of section 1514.

The vacant chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has not yet been filled. The candidates for the place are Senators Palmer and Bate, and quite a lively contest is looked for in the Democratic contest.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1489, Pettigrew. To give the U. S. Army veterinarians the pay, allowances, pensions, retirements, tenure of office, and the relative rank of 2d lieutenant of cavalry.

S. 1513, Hawley. To appoint and retire George S. Greene, late brigadier and brevet major general, U. S. Vol., with the rank of 1st lieutenant of artillery, U. S. A.

S. 1594, Mr. Palmer. To remove certain disabilities of late acting assistant surgeons.

S. 1604, Mr. Martin. To pay prize money to each of the officers of the crews of the U. S. steamers *Forest Rose* and *Argosy*, of the Mississippi squadron, engaged in the Red River expedition of March, April and May, 1884.

S. 1604, Mr. Pasco. To increase to the sum of \$40 per month the pension of Azatha O'Brien, widow of the late Major John P. J. O'Brien, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army.

S. 1617, Mr. Hutton. Appropriates \$70,000 to purchase a disappearing gun carriage from the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company.

H. Res. 123, Outwaite. That the distinctive badge adopted by the Regular Army and Navy Union of the U. S. may be worn, in their own right, upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the U. S. who are members of said organization.

H. R. 5371, Cummings. To reimburse the enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps who incurred loss of clothing by the cyclone which occurred at the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., on the night of Aug. 27, 1893.

H. R. 5479, Wheeler, Ala. Refers to the Court of Claims the claims of the widow and children of the late Orasmus B. Boyd, formerly captain in 8th Cav.

H. R. 5777, Mr. Cooper, of Texas. To provide for the selection of a site for the establishment of a navy-yard and dry dock on or near Sabine Pass, in the State of Texas.

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

A LIVELY interest is taken just now by Naval officers in prospective changes in Naval commands which are believed will follow this spring and early summer. Most of them are brought about by the expiration of the usual tour of service given commanders of vessels, but some important commands of Naval stations are also looked for in June next. Capt. Phythian will have served four years at Annapolis, and according to Naval usage will be entitled to a sea service. Comdr. Goodrich, of the *Concord*, is suggested to succeed him, and Capt. Mc Nair, Comr. P. F. Harrington, Capt. H. F. Pickens are also favorably spoken of. Admiral John G. Walker, whose name has been mentioned, is believed to be content with his present duties as President of the Inspection Board. Commo. Lester A. Beardslee, who has just reached his present grade, is satisfied to remain in command of the Port Royal Station for the present, and it is said he will not be relieved until some vacancy at sea turns up to which he can be assigned. The only one in prospect is the command of the European Station, upon Commo. Erben's retirement next summer. Commo. C. C. Carpenter, is too available for sea duty, and is entitled, like Commo. Beardslee, to hoist his flag. Carpenter, however, retires before Beardslee, and this fact may have some weight in making selection for the European station. It is generally admitted that with Erben's retirement the station will not be disbanded, but will continue to exist it with even but one ship. With Admiral Fyffe's retirement this summer there will be a desirable vacancy for some officer of high rank in the commandantship of the Boston Navy Yard. Another station of nearly equal importance is that of the Naval Training Station, Newport, now held by Capt. Bunce, who will undoubtedly be relieved also soon. Still further comes the vacancy at League Island caused by the assignment of Commo. Kirkland to the command of the Pacific Station as Admiral Irwin's successor. Aside from these important positions to be filled and providing duty for the officers vacating them, there will be a number of changes in commands of ships now on foreign service which the Secretary has in view. With the return of the *New York*, Capt. John W. Philip, it is understood, is to be detached and given duty on shore. His successor has not yet been considered. The return of the *San Francisco* will also result in the detachment of Capt. John Crittenden Watson, whose term is nearly up. Capt. Albert S. Barker, of the *Philadelphia*, will end his two years in her command in June, and will then also be relieved. Capt. Bridgman, of the *Baltimore*, will probably be ordered home this summer and another captain assigned to his place.

Only one Bureau chief's term expires in the next few months, that of Capt. N. H. Farquhar, whose four years' term concludes March 4. There is said to be quite a number of applicants already for the position.

THOSE INDIAN BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

For many years Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, Miles and Crook labored to obtain a bill to allow brevets for distinguished gallantry in Indian engagements. It finally became a law, and almost coincident with it Indians became generally peaceful, and with this tranquil condition of the savage the authorities became equally indifferent—as to reward—of those who time and time again had been recommended for brevets for distinguished gallantry. It is hoped with our now and active Assistant Secretary of War, who is trying to brush away the old cobwebs, will see to it that before they die Indian brevets are allowed those who rendered valuable and distinguished services for years on the plains of the West fighting Indians, and rendering the advance of civilization possible.

SANGUINARY.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The hospital stewards of the Army are expecting great things from our new Surgeon General, as it is well known that he is a firm friend of theirs by practical experience of them and their doings. In your issue of Feb. 3 you say that Mr. Curtis, of the House Military Committee, has made a favorable report on the bill H. R. 5447 regulating enlistment in the Army, and on behalf of a great majority of the stewards, who have written me on the subject, I desire that you will kindly inform us, through your columns, whether, if this bill becomes a law, regulating the term of enlistment for three years, General Sternberg will do away with that most unjust enactment requiring hospital stewards to pass an examination before being again allowed to re-enlist. From the expressions that I have heard on this subject, not only from my own colleagues, but from medical officers as well, opinion is unanimous that these examinations should be done away with. Surely if a man has served ten years as a hospital steward, giving entire satisfaction to his superiors in every way, it should be sufficient to show that he is quite capable of continuing in the same position, without being put to the trouble and mental anxiety that this enactment creates. Non-commissioned staff officers of other grades have not to go through this ordeal. When once they have passed their first examination they know that their position is tenable until retirement, provided of course that they behave themselves, and why should we not be granted the same privilege? A man who has served for nearly fifteen years as a steward, with a wife and family to support, and who hopes to remain in the Army all his life, should not be placed in this uncertain position, because a man who has served this long, and who is getting along in years, is not fit to compete with civilians in more ways than one. You, Mr. Editor, who are a firm friend of the enlisted men, knowing as you do whether our services are worthy or not, will, I am certain, do your best to enlighten us on this subject, even if you have to speak to the Surgeon General himself, and it is in this hope, and as I said before, at the request of a great number of the stewards, that I write this letter asking for your views in the matter.

CADUCEUS.

VESSELS PREPARING FOR COMMISSION.

Alert, 31 rate, 4 guns.—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, preparing for commission and expects to be ready about April 1. Comdr. W. A. Morgan has been ordered to hoist his flag in readiness to command. Will be assigned to *Bering Sea* fleet.

Atlanta, 21 rate, 8 guns.—Capt. J. R. Bartlett ordered to hoist himself in readiness to command. At Norfolk Navy-yard, Va.

Boston, 23 rate, 8 guns.—Capt. F. J. Higginson ordered to hoist himself in readiness to command. At Mare Island, Cal. Expected to be ready for commission about March 15, 1894.

Constellation, sails at Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

Cassine, 31 rate, 8 guns.—Comdr. Thomas Perry has been ordered to command. At Portsmouth, N. H. Ordered to the Navy yard, N. Y.

Cincinnati, 21 rate, 11 guns.—Completing at the New York Navy-yard. Will probably be ready about June, 1894.

Columbia, 1st rate, 11 guns.—Capt. Geo. W. Sumner will be ordered to command. At Philadelphia, Pa. Will be ready for sea, it is expected, about March 1.

Maine, 1st rate, 10 guns.—Capt. Theodore F. Kane will probably be ordered to command. Completing at the New York Navy-yard. Will be ready during the summer of 1894.

Marblehead, 23 rate, 10 guns.—Comdr. Chas. O'Neill, has been ordered to command. Will be in commission and ready for sea about March 15, 1894.

Montgomery, 31 rate, 10 guns.—Comdr. Chas. H. Davis will be ordered to command. At Baltimore, where she will be completed and later go to Norfolk to receive her armament.

Olympia, 1st rate, 14 guns.—Commanding officer not yet selected. Comdr. Geo. W. Collis is mentioned in this connection. At San Francisco. Expected to go in commission early in February.

Raleigh, 23 rate, 11 guns.—Capt. Henry Glass is mentioned as probable commander. Completing at Norfolk Navy-yard. Will be ready for commission about April 1.

Texas, 1st rate, 8 guns.—Nothing definitely known about her prospective commander. Completing at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Will be ready during the summer of 1894.

Monongahela, training ship.—Repairing at Norfolk.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 14, 1894.

THE following cadets of the fourth class have resigned: Enoch, Eskridge, Hoar, Morris, Watson, W. S. Tottenham, Burdett, Peters, Hunter, Tonkin, Robinson, Wells, W. B. The cases of several third classmen have not yet been finally decided.

Mr. Walter Pelham's entertainment, given in the Lyceum last Saturday night was fairly well attended. Both line and engineer divisions of the first class went to Washington on Saturday to inspect the gun shops at the Navy yard. The class was informally entertained by Mrs. Captain Howell.

No less interest is felt among the cadets than among the officers in regard to the "Hale bill."

It is very probable that the cadets will give a minstrel entertainment after Lent.

The Board of Control of the Naval Institute made its annual awards of prizes and honorable mentions Feb. 14. The first prize was awarded to Lt. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. The prize consists of \$100, a gold medal, and life membership in the Naval Institute. The subject of Lt. Comdr. Schroeder's paper was "The U. S. Steamship *Vesuvius*, with Special Reference to Her Pneumatic Battery." P. A. Ingr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., won the first honorable mention, with a paper on "Naval Reform."

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Greely gave a dinner party February 14th, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, at which were, among others, Assistant-Secretary of War Doe and Mrs. Doe, and General George D. Ruggles and Mrs. Ruggles.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Feb. 21. Detail: Maj Ezra P. Ewers, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Wm. L. Carpenter, Chas. M. Rockefeller, John A. Baldwin, Edgar B. Robertson, Thos. S. McCaleb, 1st Lt. Geo. Palmer, John Baxter, Jr., Andre W. Brewster, 9th Inf.; 2d Lt. Geo. B. Dunoon, 4th Inf.; Chas. C. Clark, Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., and 1st Lt. John P. Finley, 9th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 34, D. E., Feb. 18.)

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The *Figaro* says that a retired French naval officer has invented a rifle that is capable of firing two kinds of explosive bullets. These bullets have immense power of penetration, and one hundred of them weigh only 1,200 grammes.

LIEUTENANT J. D. GREEN, of the 23d Infantry, is the inventor of a movable target, which he has submitted to the Ordnance Bureau of the Army for consideration. The target is placed between two butts, and is moved gradually from one side to the other. Its object is to afford practice to men with small arms to firing at a movable object. The invention is well thought of by some officers.

Among ordnance experts throughout the world the experiments to be made with nickel steel for guns is being watched with the intensest interest, for it is the most important departure in gun manufacture of modern times. Judging from all the tests so far made it is believed that the new nickel steel will exceed in performance all that the most sanguine advocates of the system have claimed, placing the United States once more in the forefront of heavy ordnance builders.

The test of the 13 inch rifle which was expected to take place this week has been postponed until the first of March on account of the inability of the railroad tracks in the Washington Navy Yard to bear the great weight of the monster piece of ordnance. The tracks leading from the landing at the Indian Head Proving Station to the site where the gun will be placed when tested will also be strengthened to sustain the weight. The special brand of smokeless powder which will be used by the gun has been delivered. All arrangements for the trial are expected to be complete the latter part of the month, when the trial of the first gun of this calibre constructed for the Navy will have its trial. The tenth of these guns was successfully jacketed at the ordnance shops, Washington, last Saturday. Six are now assembled and ready for testing.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy has ordered ten thousand rounds of different brands of smokeless powder to be used in testing the barrel at the proving station, Indian Head, for the new small arms. Several of these barrels have been completed, and some of them have been given pressure gauge tests at Newport, and others sent to Indian Head, where they will be subjected to severe tests to determine what variety of barrel shall be adopted for the service. At the Newport tests the barrels have been charged with from 33 to 35 grains of powder, and at the next test at Indian Head more trials will be given to decide what charge shall be used for the new gun. The barrel, manufactured of part Nickel and part steel, so far has shown satisfactory results, but further tests will have to be made to decide whether it or the plain steel barrels are best for the powder for the small arm.

The second test of an 11½ inch curved plate, representing armor for the *Monadnock*, was entirely successful and assures the acceptance of the entire lot. An eight inch gun of 30 calibre was used to attack the plate, firing a Carpenter projectile. The dimensions of the plate were, length on the curve, 19 feet 3 inches; width, 5 feet 2 inches; thickness, 11½ inches, weighing 19.8 tons; the distance of the gun from the object being 320 feet. At the first shot, the powder charge weighed 72½ pounds, the striking velocity being 1,534 feet per second, the energy 4,083 tons, the angle of fire 9 degrees, with the normal point of impact. The shot penetrated 27 inches, breaking up and scattering badly, the bulge being 28 inches and the interior of hole smooth. In the second shot the powder charge was increased to 98½ pounds, the velocity 1,786 feet per second, and the striking velocity to 5,535 tons. The penetration was 24 inches through plate and backing. The plate having fulfilled requirements the armor will be accepted.

The new explosive, Schu-belite, was tried by its inventor, Abbey Schu-bel, at the quarries of Argenteuil, near Paris, Jan. 24, in the presence of a distinguished company. The Abbe gathered about him a shed his distinguished guests, and proceeded, by accurate rule of thumb measure, to boil chlorate of potash over a small spirit lamp. After some minutes he added the mysterious substance, green-grey in color, which is his secret, and is the necessary ingredient of the explosive for which he claims so many advantages. This mixture was stirred up into a sort of paste and then removed to a dryer, where it was sealed up by one of the gentlemen present, to be used shortly at the quarries. It is claimed that neither concussion or friction has any effect upon it and it is almost smokeless, is imperishable and can be prepared with astounding facility and cheapness.

An important event to the army will be the issue of the first thousand of the new 30 calibre magazine rifle on March 1st next. Half a dozen of the new rifles have been assembled at the Springfield armory, and by the date mentioned Gen. Flagler is promised by the armory authorities that there will be about one thousand more completed and ready for the issue. In anticipation of this early delivery of the anxiously awaited new small arms, the War Department authorities are now in consultation as to the method of distribution. It has already been decided to equip one regiment at a time, but no reason has been reached as to which regiment shall be honored with the first output. In the early days of manufacture, it will not be possible to turn out as many of the new guns as the old Springfield rifle, but after the first three or four months, the Chief of Ordnance confidently expects to manufacture at least one thousand per month, and to increase the number to about four thousand per month. It will, of course, not be possible to equip the entire army in time for this year's target practice, but it is thought that at least three or four regiments will have the new arm by summer.

mer. Active preparations are also in progress for the issue of the new smokeless powder cartridges simultaneously with the guns. The first delivery of the ten thousand pounds of American smokeless powder, for which contracts were recently made, has arrived at the Frankfort Arsenal and is now being made up into cartridges. This powder is from the California works. No deliveries have yet been made by the Leonard people under their contract.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1894.

MANY and startling were the surprises in store when the time for unmasking came at the masquerade or calico hop in Grant Hall last week. Here are some of the revelations made: A clock which had stood in its place against the wall during the entire evening suddenly came to life, like Pyramion's statue, and was found to conceal within its case the figure of Lieut. Brown. A dancing girl, the design of whose costume was taken from a famous painting in the French salon, removed her mask, and to the unsuspecting gaze of the uninitiated were revealed the features of Dr. Reynolds. The organ grinder was Mrs. Mercut. The figures, attired in costumes embellished with numerical characters and carrying roulette boards, who ceaselessly strove to induce the other maskers to stake something, were revealed as Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton. The old fashioned boy, in a costume true to a date several years back, was found to be Lieut. Butler. The old fashioned girl in the quaint costume of long ago was Miss Hayman; the graceful Spanish dancing girl was Miss Armstrong. One of the Spanish ladies was Mrs. Allen; the other Mrs. Miller. There were two impersonations of Folly; one, Miss Michie; the other, Miss Evans. "The old colored 'Ma'am'" was Lieut. Cameron. The thriving, good natured baby in white frock and blue sash was Lieut. McFarley. The clown in worthy attire was Lieut. Braden; the picturesque Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Braden. The fascinating French maid was Miss Comly. The pretty flower girl, Mrs. Curtis; the school girl, of whom there were three, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Post and Miss de la Mesa. The country girl in simple costume with broad sun bonnet, Mrs. Brooke. The figures from Kate Greenaway design, Mrs. Russell, Misses Belding and Cox. Little Bo-Peep was Miss Gilmore; "the little maid hanging out the clothes," from the Mother Goose tale, Miss Mercut. "Winter" was Mrs. Bruff. The "Jap," with false face and drooping moustache, was Dr. Harney; the two first football players, Prof. Tillman and Lieut. Davis; the Watteau shepherdesses, Mrs. Carson and Miss Sumner; the three red dominos, Lieut. Carson, Holbrook and Davort; Ann of Brittany, Mrs. Larned; the little girl in pink, with sun bonnet, Mrs. Cameron. Lieut. Babbitt was Uncle Sam. Mephistopheles was Miss Woolsey. Lieut. Palmer and Tillman were girls. The nurse maid was Lieut. Kohn. A number of the ladies present and also a number of the officers were in domino. Lieut. Kutz's domino was designed to represent the colored cavalry. It was of yellow with the number of the regiment across the front. So successful was the entertainment on Tuesday that a bal-poudre or a festivity of a similar kind is contemplated to be given after Easter.

A concert was given in the library on Wednesday evening. The cadets are busy with preparations for their 100th night entertainment, which will take place on the evening Feb. 24.

It is rumored that Dr. Charles F. Mason, who served in the Medical Department at West Point in '86, will shortly relieve Dr. Macaulay as senior assistant surgeon at the post. The West Point band has returned from a trip which is said to have resulted very successfully financially. The *Boston Herald* speaks of the festival concerts given at the Boston Theatre as follows: "The appearance of the men, all of whom are regularly enlisted as soldiers, was highly creditable to the Service, as their uniforms were admirably neat and the general attention paid to all their accoutrements reflected credit."

Cadet Averill will join the then 1st Class on June 15, 1894. Cadet Foley will join the then 4th Class in June.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past two weeks to:

Geo. B. Dandy, Jr., Omaha, Neb., at large.
Gwynn R. Hancock, College of St. James, Md., at large.
Lewis H. Foley, Brooklyn, 3d Dist., N. Y.
Geo. B. Sevenshiz, (alt.) Brooklyn, 5th Dist., N. Y.
Alfred A. Case, Jersey City, 7th Dist., N. J.
John P. Oliver, Para, 8th Dist., Tenn.
David P. Wheeler, Zanesville, 15th Dist., Ohio.
Otto K. Parker, (alt.) Keth, 15th Dist., Ohio.
Edward W. Klein, (alt.) Marquette, 12th Dist., Mich.
N. Allan Merritt, Lockport, 3d Dist., N. Y.
G. Mallory Cralle, Blackstone, 4th Dist., Va.
Hugh Stockdel, (alt.) Petersburg, 4th Dist., Va.
Stuart B. Hill, Denver, 1st Dist., Col.
Herbert A. Lufferty, (alt.) Denver, 1st Dist., Col.
Joseph N. Gilman, Boston, 9th Dist., Mass.
Edward H. Martin, New York City, 16th Dist., N. Y.
George K. Rollis, (alt.) Brooklyn, 3d Dist., N. Y.

GENERAL JACOB AMMEN, who died Feb. 6 at Lockland, Ohio, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1831, promoted to the 1st Art., became 1st Lieut. in May, 1836, and resigned Nov. 30, 1837. From that time until 1855, he was Professor of Mathematics at various colleges, civil engineer from 1855 to 1861, and in April of that year he was appointed Captain 12th Ohio Volunteers, immediately afterwards promoted lieutenant, colonel, and appointed Colonel 24th Ohio Volunteers, June 22, 1861. On July 16, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. His services during the war were most distinguished. He resigned Jan. 14, 1865. Gen. Ammen recently celebrated his 58th birthday, so died full of years and honor. He was a brother of Rear Admiral Ammen, U. S. N. The *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* referring to the death says: Gen. Ammen was a man of most endearing qualities, and for years to come will the vacancy caused by his demise remain a conspicuous spot in the lives of men. During the past seven years he has been totally blind, and, though the affliction has borne heavily upon his mind, yet he has never lost sight of the belief that all things are done for the best. Perhaps no more beloved man lived than him who is now no more when the news of his sudden death became noised about over the village of Lockland yesterday afternoon there were seen on every side expressions of most profound sorrow.

A KENSINGTON doctor suggests that a good thing for the Grampus is a contract for a new warship.—*Philadelphia Record*.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Thomas, is preparing a paper on baseball and football in the army, two athletic games much favored at our military posts.

LORD WOLSELEY is contributing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a series of papers on Napoleon. In his first installment, which appears this month, he deals with "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon." He holds that Napoleon, with all his ability, was a bad judge of character.

THE STATE TROOPS.

DICTATING TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is amusing to read that the five disbanded companies of the 69th Regt. of New York have decided to present an ultimatum to the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that the entire five disbanded companies must be reinstated or else none of them will return. This is more amusing when the fact is considered that none of these companies have been asked to re-enlist, and they are simply refusing an offer that has never been made to them. It would be most unwise to allow these companies to re-enter the Guard, and the military authorities are fully aware of this. We remarked in a previous issue that these companies are in control of the late officers of the regiment, and for this reason alone should not be admitted. Their efforts to dictate to superior authority and their insubordinate conduct bears testimony to the wisdom of disbandment, and the folly of any serious consideration concerning their admittance again as companies. It can be further said that certain of the malcontents among the officers rendered superfluous are now using their influence to cause discontent among the companies of the battalion, but it is not thought they will meet with much success, and these malcontents in question are only demonstrating further their utter worthlessness for any military service. If the companies of the battalion desire to maintain the reputation of the Sixty-ninth, they will avoid all influence from the late members of the regiment, otherwise they will bring disgrace on themselves as soldiers, which will eventually result in their being disbanded.

WAR RECORDS OF NEW YORK.

ADJ. GEN. PORTER, of New York, has prepared a statement relative to the progress made in copying the muster rolls of men who served in New York regiments during the rebellion and other facts in connection with the preparation of the important history of New York in the War of the Rebellion. From 1870 to 1874 there were no appropriations made for copying the muster rolls in the Adjutant General's office. From 1875 to 1890 \$40,000 was appropriated, all of which has been expended but \$16. For copying rolls and records on file in the War Department not found in the A. G. O., of New York, an aggregate of \$30,000 was appropriated during the years 1881, 1887 and 1889, the State paying for the extra services of the department clerks, and the work was continued until October, 1891, when the War Department discontinued it and refused to make any other or further arrangements. Of these appropriations \$22,939.36 was expended for obtaining missing records. In 1893 \$25,000 was appropriated for completing the records of organizations, of ficers and enlisted men, and to acquire the copy-right plates and 800 copies of the work of New York in the War of the Rebellion, and \$72,450.97 has been expended thus far in completing the New York records, and \$250,000 is required in all, covering as the complete record most 500,000 enlistments. Gen. Porter says: "This is a work which requires time and patience, and, if not done, the State will be, in course of time, without records of the War of the Rebellion, as it is now of former wars of the United States in which New York volunteers took part, beginning with the Revolution. The work done from 1870 to 1881 has not contributed anything toward the work now in hand, for that was purely making copies of muster out rolls which were on file, but had this not been done, the original muster out rolls copied then would now be unserviceable." Ohio's record cost \$170,000 for 313,000 enlistments, and Pennsylvania has expended \$125,000 in compiling and printing a work similar to "New York in the War." Most of the Northern States have prepared, or are preparing similar works.

PRACTICE IN AIMING DRILL.

AN exceedingly interesting occurrence was the revival of the long discussed aiming drill in the armory of the 3d Regiment, N. G. N. J., last Friday evening. After a brief exhibition drill, which was reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Holmes and Major J. C. Shailer, Capt. Charles W. Irwin, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, addressed the members of Co. E on the essential importance of a thorough and practical knowledge of the accurate use of the sights in shooting, and the easily recurring errors in an un-uniform use of the sights. He demonstrated the fact in a manner that to the soldier proved to be a fascinating trial of skill and a seductive sport combined.

A rest to hold the rifle perfectly solid, entirely independent of the aimer, was produced. At a given distance a sheet of white paper was fastened. A disc three inches square, in the centre of which was a half-inch bull's-eye, having a very minute hole in the centre, was slowly moved into position, regulated by the aimer, who in any position he cared to assume, was sighting the rifle. When he considered his aim on the bull's-eye accurate, he exclaimed "mark." The instructor, with a fine lead pencil, marked the position on the paper. This was done three consecutive times, between each test the aimer rising. Great eagerness to know the result was manifested, for according to the triangle formed, the errors in sighting were explained and corrected.

At the conclusion of the drill Capt. Irwin addressed the men on the rules that govern the conditions necessary to become a good shot, the technicalities being explained in a very clear manner and interspersed with quotations from the official authorities on rifle practice and from the practical lessons as demonstrated in the last great European war. The address was illustrated with stirring stories. The aiming drill has met with enthusiastic welcome at Somerville, Keyport, Rahway and New Boudawick, where it has been introduced in a similar manner by the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Ninth N. Y.—Colonel Seward.

The regiment will parade on the evening of Feb. 21 for review for Gen. R. M. Whitlock and presentation of marksmen's badges. For this occasion the command will be divided as follows: 1st Battalion, Cos. G, K and L, under Maj. Japha; 2d Battalion, Cos. D, H and C, under Maj. Lorigan; 3d Battalion, Cos. F, I, A and B, under Capt. Marks. Col. Seward announces that Co. D has secured the largest per-

centage of marksmen during the season and has won the officers' prize. The colonel congratulates the regiment on its handsome gain in rifle practice over previous seasons, and also compliments Capt. Gibson, I. B. P., for his work, and assures him in the name of the command, it is thoroughly appreciated. Capt. Gibson has issued a very complete record of rifle practice, which shows a great deal of care in preparation. Capt. Kohlberger, Company I, enjoys the honorable distinction of winning the State decoration for the nineteenth time. The following table shows general result of the practice:

1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Field	3	3	3	3
Staff	9	9	9	9
N. C. S.	8	8	8	8
A.	37	38	49	4
B.	23	27	50	1
C.	25	34	62	0
D.	50	53	51	0
E.	31	32	51	0
F.	43	46	54	0
G.	38	42	55	0
H.	40	52	59	0
I.	34	36	55	0
K.	34	40	48	0
Total	365	420	554	21

The Veteran Association of the regiment having offered a prize to the company which recruited the largest number of men (for full term of service) between the inspection of 1892 and that of 1893 and who paraded at the last named date, it is announced that Co. H, Capt. J. B. Shady, having fulfilled the required conditions, is entitled to the honor and a representative of the veterans will duly present the trophy on Feb. 21. Long service medals will also be presented as follows: 25 years and over—gold and diamond medal, Musician Joseph T. Betta, Co. H (war service); 20 years—gold medal, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand (war service); Co. Q, M. Sgt. Richard E. Wiese, Co. H (war service); Pvt. Herman F. C. Ellis, Co. D, 15 years—silver medal; 2d Lieut. Wm. F. J. Higgins, Co. I; Q. M. Sgt. F. J. Higgins, N. C. S., 10 years—bronze medal, Sgt. Maj. Geo. N. Butler, N. C. S.; Band Leader Luciano Conterno, N. C. S.; 1st Sgt. Herbert E. Earle, Co. C; Sgt. Walter Taylor, Co. E, and John K. Walker, Co. G; Pvt. Eugene F. Clark, James Hughes and John Shea, Co. H; John J. Wanamaker, Co. E, and John H. McGinn, Co. K.

The amateur minstrel entertainment to be held at the armory on Feb. 17, is expected to develop any amount of fun, there being some sixty performers, most of whom are members of the regiment. Adj. Geo. J. Hardy is manager.

14th New York—Colonel Michell.

The review and reception of the 14th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., at their armory Thursday evening, Feb. 8, under the command of Col. Harry W. Michell, was a very successful and interesting exhibition of what they have accomplished in the last two years. The 14th Regiment band gave a concert, which preceded the ceremonies.

The formation for review to Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, was in two battalions of five companies each and 12 files front. The first battalion was under the command of Major A. O. Crane, Adj. H. Nutt and Sgt. Maj. John Cooper, and consisted of Cos. G, H, I, K and A. The second battalion was commanded by Maj. Adolph L. Kline, Lieut. James Rowe was detailed adjutant and Wm. Mullin sergeant-major. Cos. E, C, B, D and F composed the battalion. Lieut. L. H. Foote acted as regimental adjutant.

Promptly following the concert the assembly was sounded and the battalions were quickly formed. Notwithstanding the companies were crowded the manoeuvres for position was neatly made and without confusion. The review was then announced, the Mayor taking his position like a veteran. The 14th showed to excellent advantage, the men steady, the manual well done—except that shook at the order arms—and the march past was well done considering the limited space.

The parade followed the review under the command of Major Kline, which formation was very commendable and all its details were carefully observed. The men were particularly bright and attentive.

The 14th now numbers 697 men, and they had on the floor 550 men, which speaks well for their success in recruiting and attendance. In 1892 their total strength was 551.

The parade over, the regiment was dismissed, when dancing and the reception followed. Many of the friends of the regiment, as well as the military guests from New York and Brooklyn, of whom there were many, were agreeably surprised at the appearance and apparent industry of the regiment in point of numbers. Their work of the evening would do credit to any regiment. The officers and men should be highly commended for their work and urged to keep up the pace. They have accomplished a great deal in a short time, and the same energy and vigilance will be necessary to retain their position.

Seventh New York—Colonel Appleton.

In the contest for the Le Boulillier trophy on Feb. 10 in the armory range, the team from Co. C proved the victors and broke the record as well, scoring 454 points out of a possible 490. The conditions were teams of seven men each, firing seven shots per man at 300 and 500 yards, the names and scores of the winning team being as follows:

200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Agg.
Pvt. Bavier.....	33	65
Pvt. Halstead.....	33	65
Pvt. Meyer.....	31	66
Corpl. Robinson.....	30	63
Corpl. Smith.....	32	64
Pvt. Austin.....	33	62
Pvt. McLewee.....	30	64
Total.....	219	454

The score of the other teams were: G, 447; F, 446; A, 446; E, 444; I, 428; D, 428; H, 427; B, 425; K, 425; F. S. and N. C. S., 44.

Incidental to the parade of the regiment for review by Major Gen. Josiah Porter and the presentation of marksmen's badges on Feb. 20, Col. Appleton has made the following detail for guard: Officer of the day, Capt. A. W. Conover; officers of the guard, Lieuts. R. McLean and A. McDougall, together with four corporals and fifty privates. Col. Appleton, in awarding the Kemp trophy to the winner, Co. F, says: "This match involves the participation of the entire strength of the regiment, and is, therefore, a general test of efficiency in this department."

The fact that the winning score exceeds the previous record by 36 points, and that the aggregate is much larger than that of last year, is therefore, especially significant and gratifying. There will be a grand celebration at the armory in March in honor of the last payment on the bonds of the armory.

Twenty-third New York—Col. Partridge.

Col. J. N. Partridge, 231 N. Y., who sent in his resignation a few days ago, served for three years during the war with the Massachusetts Volunteers; he enlisted in the 21st Battalion Volunteer Militia in 1861, and accepted a commission as 1st lieutenant in the 24th Volunteer Infantry five months later. He was selected captain Feb. 6, 1864, and received a full and honorable discharge Sept. 27, 1864. His first connection with the 231 N. Y. was on Feb. 10, 1869, when he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Co. A. He accepted the captaincy of Co. K five months later, and on Jan. 7, 1871, was promoted Major. He received a full and honorable discharge March 16, 1876. In the following May he returned to the regiment as commissary of subsistence, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He was again commissioned major on June 14, 1875; he became lieutenant-colonel June 26, 1876, and colonel Jan. 10, 1880. He resigned Feb. 15, 1882, and was succeeded by Col. Rodney C. Ward, who served for about two and one-half years, and in turn gave place to Col. Fincke. On the resignation of the latter Col. Partridge was re-elected, the date of the present commission being Oct. 17, 1887.

Whatever shortcomings were apparent in the review of the regiment Jan. 27 were fully made up by the very excellent display it made on the evening of Feb. 20 during the review by Gen. A. C. Barnes. This latter event was a memorable one, not alone for the fine showing made by the regiment, but for the fact that it was the farewell appearance of Col. Partridge as commander. The armory, which was appropriately decorated, was crowded with guests, many having to stand, and among the many interested spectators were Gen. McGrath, Col. Appleton, Maj. Kip and Capt. Rand and Lydecker, 7th Regt. For the ceremonies of the evening the regiment was divided by Adj. Silcock in two battalions, the first being in command of Maj. De Forest, with Lt. Wilson, adjt., and Sgt. Maj. Bunker, consisting of Cos. C, D, E, F and G. The 2d battalion was in command of Maj. Holmes, and was composed of Cos. A, B, H, I and K, with Lt. Todd, adjt., and 1st Sgt. Ingram, of H, as sergeant-major. The formation was in line of masses for review, and was promptly and correctly made, each company parading 16 files. Among the reviewing party of veterans accompanying Gen. Barnes were Gen. Woodward, Lt. Cols. Bacon and Frothingham, and Col. Everdell, the first colonel of the 23d. In passing around the lines the reviewing officer took to salute the colors until after he passed them. In the passage the fronts and distances of each company were all that could be desired; the rear rank of the 3d and 4th companies in the 1st battalion marched close up to the front rank instead of preserving the distance of 16 inches. The same can also be said of the 3d and 4th companies of the 2d battalion. For parade each company paraded in full strength, the formation being in line of masses as in the review, and was but a repetition of the excellent showing made in that ceremony. In the sound off the band very appropriately played "Auld Lang Syne." Those entitled to long service medals were ordered to the front and presented with same. Col. Partridge making a short and complimentary address. Following this 164 members of the regiment were presented with medals for performing 100 per cent. of duty

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during 1893, and veteran recruiting medals were presented to Potts, Gordon and Torbert, the former securing eight recruits during the year and the latter five. Gen. Barnes before the ceremony was concluded paid a tribute to Col. Partridge in speaking of the years of service he had devoted to the regiment and its prosperity under him. The ceremony was then concluded. The display made by the regiment during the evening was most excellent. The steadiness of the men, and the execution of manual and preservation of distances and intervals, were most noteworthy. The order arms, however, was executed with too great a shock. After the well rendered band concert an order of 10 dances was enjoyed. The Entertainment Committee were Lt. Col. Smith, Capt. Blackman, Lts. Wall, Donington and Onderdonk.

COMPANY DRILLS.

Seventh N. Y.—In the drill of Co. I, 7th N. Y., on Feb. 8 at the armory, the order to fall in was promptly given at 8 p. m. by 1st Sergt. Cleveland, in response to which the men of the company very quickly took their places, forming in two ranks. As the company has adopted the permanent squad system, no time was wasted in forming in single rank and sizing company, as is done in some other regiments, but each man knew his place at once. The turnout was a sight to see, 454 files parading and three commissioned officers, the front of the company extending some 94 feet, or two-thirds across the drill hall. The company was turned over to Capt. J. Thorne Harper, who put the command on the march in column of fours. Thence followed a vigorous drill, consuming one and a half hours, mainly in movements by platoon. Lieut. H. C. Du Val was chief of the 1st Platoon and Lieut. G. H. Gould of the 2d Platoon, but at different times during the drill Capt. Harper alternated in putting sergeants in command of platoons, in order that they could better familiarize themselves in positions which emergencies at any time may demand them to fill, a most excellent and common sense idea. In the drill the entire schedule of movements by platoon were executed with uncommon precision. The marching by fours, fronts into line, oblique, column of platoons, line of platoon columns in column of fours, company front, etc., were excellent, some being executed in double time, and, in fact, were a revelation. The turns were marvelous of accuracy, while the distances and intervals were correctly kept. The dressings during the forepart of the drill were a trifle slow, and in several instances, at the command march, the pieces were not brought to the right shoulder promptly by the entire company. During the latter part of drill ranks were opened and, brought facing each other, were exercised in the manual with and without the numbers, which was exceedingly well done. In the loading and firing, however, at the command Recover Arms one or two careless men fired repeatedly at the latter command, but after the movement had been repeated a number of times, and the men cautioned, they learned that Recover Arms did not mean fire. The volley firing was well done and, with the exceptions noted, the entire drill was a model of perfectness, the result of earnest and intelligent work and regular attendance. Capt. Harper joined the regiment in 1876, Lieut. Du Val in 1870, and Lieut. Gould in 1876.

Naval Militia.

New York.—The 1st Naval Battalion of New York city, Comdr. Miller, will have two events of note to occupy their attention the coming week. The first will be an inspection of the battalion on board the *New Hampshire* on Feb. 20 by Mayor Gilroy, during which there will be a battalion drill. On Feb. 23 there will be rather a unique entertainment,

known as fun on the *New Hampshire*. The events to be contested are as follows: 1. Contest of frolicsome oysters. 2. Naval Militia old man of the sea, or horse wrestling. 3. Spud and soon race. 4. Wig-wag contest. 5. Broad sword exercise. 6. Naval Militia racing stunt. 7. Lung contest. 8. Hammock lashing contest. 9. Squiggle buoy. 10. Acrobatic exhibition. 11. Bottle of beer contest. 12. Koot tying. 13. Naval Militia wheelbarrow race. 14. Tug of war.

Massachusetts.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, the officers of the 1st Battalion met informally at the American House, where matters pertaining to the welfare of organization were discussed and the work for the coming year outlined.

Pennsylvania.—The following officers have been commissioned in the 1st Battalion: Lieutenant (junior grade) Teos. G. Ashton, Surgeon; Ewing Stuart Patterson, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Alonzo G. Garley, Division B, vice George Breed, to be lieutenant commander.

Connecticut.—The following appointments in the First Division have been made: Major Edward G. Buckland to be Lieutenant, junior grade, vice Malone, appointment revoked; Seaman Harry G. Day to be ensign, in place of Buckland.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

HON. C. H. BOSLER, of Montgomery county, has introduced a bill to pay Company G, of Dayton, for services in aid of the civil authorities in protecting the county jail in July of last year. The bill to pay pensions to members of the Guard for disabilities incurred in the line of duty was defeated by an overwhelming vote. It is a matter of record that no member of the National Guard who has been disabled in the line of duty ever applied to the Legislature in vain.

It is rumored that the officers of the 14th Infantry have decided that if the commander-in-chief does not back down from the recommendation in his annual message—that there be no appropriation for the annual encampment this year—they will tender their resignations in a body. It remains to be seen whether this will prove an effective club.

From newspaper reports it would appear that the 1st Infantry, O. N. G., continues to have "dross" parade, the 1st Infantry Drill Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1894.

COL. H. C. BAYLE, A. A. G. of the State, has submitted to Adj.-Gen. Orendorf his report of the recent inspection of the 1st Brigade stationed in Chicago. It was expected that the report would contain some startling information of a character not usually found in such documents. The members of the Guard were not disappointed in this and the report has called forth much criticism, both pro and con.

Col. Bayle speaks of the efficiency and discipline of each command, of the conditions of their armories, arms and equipments, but it was the final and business methods of the organizations and the auxiliary army associations that were subjected to the closest scrutiny.

The 1st Regiment shows a total of \$23,196.93 in receipts and \$25,239.39 expended. A considerable part of the receipts were insurance money. The personnel of this command is excellent, arms, clothing and equipments in splendid condition; men are well set up and efficient in drill; the Gatling Gun and Signal detachments are both well equipped, very efficient, and a great acquisition to the command. The discipline of the command is exceptionally good.

Of the 7th Infantry the report says that they are in 1894 of many things, especially drill.

Troop A, 1st Cavalry, receives a good word from Col. Bavis.

Both the 2d Infantry and Bat. D received much adverse criticism. The personnel of the 82nd is good; arms in good condition; leather work of the equipments poorly kept and looks shabby and worn; clothing ill-fitting and worn.

Adj.-Gen. Orendorf is not at all pleased with the disposition of the 2d Infantry and Bat. D to maintain secrecy about their financial affairs. He says: "The records at this office give no information on these important matters, and much confusion and uncertainty exists as to the rights of the State and duties of organizations occupying armories." A supplementary report is made of the investigation of the charge against Col. Lewis S. Judd, late commander of the 2d Infantry, to the effect that he had appropriated to his own use \$3,500, which he had received from the Army Amusement Association as a bonus for procuring a lease of the South Side Armory. The evidence taken in the case was submitted without comment.

The 1st Infantry celebrated the commencement of the rebuilding of their new armory by a big reunion last Saturday evening. The regiment has \$129.03 in cash to devote to the new armory. The building is to be completed by Oct. 1, 1894.

WISCONSIN.

Adj.-Gen. Falk, of Wisconsin, under date of Feb. 6, announces that in accordance with the report of 40 members of National Guard officers appointed to examine into the standing and condition of a number of the Wisconsin National Guard units as shown by the last inspection report, Co. A, 2d Infantry, stationed at Manitowish, Wisconsin, is mentioned out of service, and its officers, Capt. Henry Schwanitz, 1st Lieut. Thomas Dirksen and 2d Lieut. Henry Schwanitz, Jr., are honorably discharged from the service. Company D, 1st Infantry, stationed at Menasha, is transferred, and will hereafter be known and designated as Company A, 2d Infantry. Company K, 1st Infantry, stationed at Darlington, will hereafter be known as Company D, 1st Infantry, and Company I, 1st Infantry, stationed at Madison, will hereafter be known as Company G, 1st Infantry.

COMING EVENTS.

Feb. 17.—Minstral show, 9th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 19.—"Midway Pleasures," armory, 1st Regt., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 19.—Review of 47th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 19.—Review of 69th Battalion at armory.
Feb. 20.—Review of 7th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 20.—Inspection of 1st Naval Battalion, N. Y., by Mayor Gilroy, on the *New Hampshire*.
Feb. 21.—Concert and reception, Co. D, 14th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 21.—Review of 9th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 22.—Review of 8th Battalion, N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 22.—Bill, N. Y. Com. Ass'n, 13th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 23.—"Fun on the *New Hampshire*," of 1st Naval Battalion, N. Y., foot of East 25th street, N. Y. City.
March 31.—Athletic games of 7th N. Y., at armory.
March 31.—Concert, drill and reception, Co. B, 14th N. Y., at armory.
April 19.—Annual dinner, 7th Regiment Veterans.

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—Assistant Quartermaster's Office, El Paso, Texas, Feb. 3, 1894. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of an Act of Congress, approved March 1, 1890, entitled: "An act to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Bliss, Texas, the sale or removal of the improvements thereon, and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon," the grounds and buildings comprising the military reservation and post of Fort Bliss, adjacent to the corporate limits of El Paso, Texas, will be offered for sale, on the ground, at public auction to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock A. M., March 5, 1894. The reservation has been divided into lots which, with buildings thereon, will be sold separately, at prices not less than the appraised value thereof. For further information apply to Captain GEORGE RUBLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Room 114, Sheldon Building, El Paso, Texas.

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Net assets, January 1, 1893.
less depreciation..... \$19,633,318 75
Receipts During the Year:
For Premiums and
Annuities..... \$5,018,273 58
For interest, etc..... 1,122,061 08 \$6,140,334 66

Disbursements:

Claims by De th..... \$1,455,572 23
Matu ed Endowments
and Annuities..... 191,293 70
Surrendered Policies..... 447,704 00
Premium Abatement..... 258,162 00

TOTAL PAID POLICY- HOLDERS..... \$2,843,622 07 ADDED TO RESERVE, \$2,016,624 03

Taxes Paid in Penna..... \$90,028 94
Taxes in other States..... 67,181 04
Salaries, Medical Fees,
Office and Legal Ex-
penses..... 189,194 57
Commissions to Agents
and Repts..... 540,805 54
Agency and other Ex-
penses..... 112,884 56
Advertising, Printing
and Supplies..... 32,445 85
Office Furniture, Main-
tenance of Bldg, etc..... 19,990 32 \$3,914,276 49

Net Assets, Jan 1, 1894..... \$21,899,872 02
*Being sum lowered in reduction
of collect ble Premiums.

Assets.

City Loans, Railroad and Water
Bonds, Mortgages and other securities..... \$4,870,899 00
Mortgages and Ground Rents (first
liens)..... 10,129,339 04
Premium Notes secured by Policies,
Loans on Collateral, Policy Loans,
etc..... 2,832,565 08
Home Office and Real Estate bought
to secure Loans..... 1,272,304 15
Cash in Banks, Trust Companies
and on hand..... 605,633 23

NET LEDGER ASSETS..... \$21,899,872 02
Re: Deferred and Unreported Pre-
miums..... 638,694 62
Interest due and Accrued, etc..... 237,547 00

Liabilities.

Death Claims reported,
but awaiting proof..... \$73,729 00
Reserve 4 per cent, to
Resignees..... 19,983,955 00
Surplus on Unreported
Policies, etc..... 84,712 01
Surplus, 4 per cent, basis..... 2,671,484 93 \$22,773,911 24

NEW BUSINESS OF THE YEAR:
0.083 POLICIES FOR..... \$24,255,298 00
INSURANCE OUTSTANDING
DECEMBER 31, 1893: 47,485
POLICIES FOR..... 124,287,718 00

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